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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 25 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 369,481.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
50, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £
Paid-up Capital £583,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £583,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of Interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
augkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. M. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw.
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION

DOCTORS ASTONISHED AT MY SUCCESS.

Lady writes 19th Jan.

"I have told the Doctors about the cure of 2 well-known ladies. They were all astonished. I shall never forget, to be grateful about my sister's case."

I have now about 50 Patients in Bomb making splendid progress.

Owing to my numerous engagements am seeing patients and others.—

THURSDAY, FRIDAY:—8 a.m. to p m., and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY:—8 a.m., to 11 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
Room 20, ORIENT HOTEL.

'The Silk you have been admiring?

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK KILN WITH ACCESSORIES AT MOGRE (ANDHERI).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1127 of 1916.

Shamrao Sunderji Chogle ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Anant Kashinath Wagle and another ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner and the Order appointing Receiver, made in the above suit, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1917, the undermentioned Brick Kiln, situate at Mogre (Andheri), Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, with the accessories thereto, will be sold in one lot by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Shamrao Soonderji Chogle, the Receiver appointed in the above suit at Mogre (Andheri), by Messrs. J. S. at Mogre (Co., Auctioneers, on the premise day of February, 1918, at the hour of 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in the above suit in the piece of leasehold plot, situate at Moje Mogre (Andheri), Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 60, Falni No. 1, Survey No. 61, Falni No. 3 and Survey No. 54, Pot No. 1, with a Brick Kiln (with Kalyan fashion chimney), erected thereon and also with all the rights of the Lessees under Modi agreement of Lease, dated 26th June, 1915, and made between Hajimabai, widow of Noormahamed Memon and Atmaram Abaji Bhisey and others.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of accessories, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TALKING MACHINE, MARBLE CALENDAR TABLE CLOCK, CARVED BLACKWOOD BEDSTEADS, LARGE WALL MIRRORS, TABLE FANS, ENGLISH RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA AND ENGLISH RUBBER TYRED BROUGHAM, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 128, Khetwady Main Road, near the Small Causes Court, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carvedwood household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, panel door large cupboards, marble top tables, open carved blackwood sofas, upholstered easy chairs, teapoys, open carved chiffoniers, corner cabinets, handsome marble calendar table clock showing dates and months, rich pictures, large carpets, carved bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, large Europe made safe, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, table fans, talking machine with records, glass chandeliers, large Pedhi seats, English rubber tyred victoria and English rubber tyred brougham, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of sale from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Amratlal Hiralal at his shop at the First Lane of Lukhmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Kalianji.

8 packages each about 150 bales White Nensookhs No. 3434/54 or others and 18 yards.

7 packages each about 1500s. White Nensookhs No. 3464/84 or others and 18 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 29th January, 1918

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ENGLISH-MADE HANDSOME (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, ENGLISH STEEL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, RICH GLASSWARE, PORCELAINWARE ETC. OF A. HYLAND, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bungalow opposite the Artillery at Wyndham Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome artistic household English made furniture consisting of dining table, mirror side board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, English designed silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, bed room clothes and gown presses, cots, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, table ornaments, rich pictures, Indian hand carved rich tables, English fire-proof steel safe, China matting, fowl house, rabbit house, glassware, porcelainware etc.

The property of A. Hyland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties occupied by Messrs. Stephens & Co., Veterinary Surgeons & Others, and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale) on THURSDAY the 21st day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Churney Road in Girgaon without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuages and buildings standing thereon admeasuring 1,788/1,3 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the east by the cart of Panjrapole charity, on the west by the public passage on the north by the cart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker and on the South by the moiety of the cart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 267, New No. 1,842, Old Survey No. 137 and New Survey No. 8042 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1175 and Street No. 1 which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December 1864 and made between Bhicaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Bahabji Naroji and Bajoobai his wife of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December 1864 (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 5147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaewady") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of the Bombay Panjrapole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee partly by the property of Rammath Dadaji and partly by the property of Raghunathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables on the North by the property of Shreefabibi, wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukanawala, standing in the books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 145 (1-2a and 146 (1a) and Street Nos. 12, 12a, and 13a. Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5809 and Pension Tax Nos. 58-152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July 1858 and made between Nowroji Bhicaji and Manockjal Atmaram. The then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjrapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from the 1st day of January 1850 with an option of renewal for another 50 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their office at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., or the undersigned will receive offers upto the 19th day of February 1918 for the purchase of the said properties by private contract.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriag extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 1906

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to ... Post Box No. 411, Bombay. 2089

A BOON TO BOMBAY—Hakim Abdul Wahab Ansari, popularly known as "HAKIM NABINA," Personal Physician to the late Nizam of Hyderabad and of present Nizam's Mahalat for six years, has now opened a UNANI DISPENSARY at Kolsa Mohalla, Pydowni. He is willing to undertake the cure of any diseases that might have been pronounced incurable. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2087

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Committee of the Mazagon Deaf and Dumb Institution have arranged to give free education to both boys and girls of every nationality. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, in the School premises, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. 2088

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS to proceed to Busreh. Those experienced only need apply with credentials to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Bombay. 2081

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED—A Gujarati MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL. Apply sharp to the HEAD-MASTER, G. T. Seminary, Mandvi, Bombay. 2032

WANTED—A SPINNING and a WEAVING MASTER for a mill in the Punjab. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2076

WANTED—TRAINED NURSES for State General Hospital on salary Rs. 30 each rising to Rs. 40 (Rs. 2 every 2 years) with Rs. 15 uniform allowance. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Baroda. 2067

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—Two BACHELOR OF ARTS and three MATRICULATES of some experience, of any denomination or creed. Salary and prospect guaranteed. Apply with certificates stating lowest possible terms accepted. Selected will have to pay consulate recognization charges of the certificates from their pay. Certificates of unselected will be returned. Apply sharp to PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simoens University College of Goa, Vasco-da-Gama. 1852

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Taj Mahal Hotel—A respectable young PARSEE CLERK to assist in Enquiry Office. Apply personally between 10 and 12 a.m. 2080

WANTED—One very smart and honest HINDU HOUSE CLERK and one ORDINARY CLERK, knowing Pakka Nama, and little English. Only those with experience and holding good certificates, might see between 9 and 10 a.m. Seth NARSIDAS JEKISONDAS, Khush Kadam, Pedder Road. 2078

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Sukkur Municipality, pay Rs. 50—2—60, plus Rs. 5 cycle allowance. Those possessing qualifications of Sanitary Surveyors need apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Sukkur, and CHAIRMAN, Sanitary Committee, Sukkur Municipality, before 15th February, 1918 2036

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—A qalified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per month to serve temporarily in the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, during the period of plague, i.e., nearly for two months. Those who wish may apply to the undersigned with their testimonials, before 3rd February, 1918, to V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Pandharpur. 2079

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR, who will certify his translations to be correct, for translating Marathi Correspondences with the Government and High Court of Bombay into English. They are required for preparing an application to the Government of India. Experienced hand need only apply, with terms, to Box No. 702, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 2077

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ENGLISHMAN of good family and education desires POST as PRIVATE SECRETARY or COMPANION to an Indian gentleman of standing. Apply Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2093

WANTED.

WANTED—A TRANSFORMER, new or second-hand 125 or more K. W. Capacity. 3 Apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2090

WANTED—Rs. 8,000 under personal or valuable moveable property security, or both. Apply to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2014

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1805

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building, Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1835

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MEMBERS, who do not get their letters or Literature posted by us, are requested to inform the Secretaries of their proper address. 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 2021

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER & Co. LTD., have REMOVED to New Offices situated at BALLARD ROAD, Opposite New Custom House, BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 277.
Telephone No. 283. 2069

NOTICE.

WANTED PRIVATE CIVIL PRACTITIONERS for Field Service with Force 'D'—Mesopotamia—for the duration of war and six months after on the following terms:—

(1) Pay & allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.
(2) Free clothing or compensation in lieu amounting to Rs. 37-10-0.
(3) Field service concession applicable to the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
(4) A bonus of Rs. 300 payable after they have been passed medically fit for field service and have signed the agreement to go where ordered.
(5) They will not be called upon to go into the firing line.

Volunteers for service may apply for further particulars to:—

Major H. E. STANGER-LEATHES, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgeon General with the Government
of Bombay.
2084

THE NIMAR COTTON COMPANY, LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 18th day of February, 1918, for the purchase of movable and immovable properties of the above Company as a going concern. The properties of the Company are situated at:—

SANAWAD—(Indore State) comprising of Freehold Land and Pucca Building with a complete Ginning Factory of 64 Single Roller Gins (Platt's), 22 miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

BHICANGAON—(Indore State) comprising of Freehold Land and Pucca Building with a complete Ginning Factory of 32 Single Roller Gins (Platt's), 22 miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

KHARGAON—(Indore State) comprising of Freehold Land and Pucca Building with a complete Press Factory (Nesmyth and Wilson's) about forty miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

Offers for the sale of one or more of the Company's Factories will also be considered.

The Liquidator will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Liquidator.
113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2083

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALUBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS DESAI has contracted with our clients Messrs. NARODHELLABHAI, LALOOBHAI GHELLABHAI and GIRDHARDAS GHELLABHAI for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 577 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 71 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North East by property in the tenure, or occupation of Bai Sirinbai, widow of Shariar Rustam Irani on the East by Plot No. 97 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Karsondas Jivraj, on the South by Sandhurst Road and on the North West by Khetwady Seventh Lane and bearing New Survey Nos. 5457, 5458, and 5459 and portions of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 5455 and 5456 respectively together with the building thereon of a ground and two upper floors consisting of shops and godowns with residential quarters above which said premises and are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1965, 1966, and 1967 and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, and 17.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
2092 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Sitaram GANPAT GHOLAP, late of Nandgaon, in Nasik District, Hindoo Inhabitant by caste Dhangar ..... Deceased

GANPAT MANAJI GHOLAP, father of the deceased abovenamed of Nandgaon in Nasik District, Hindoo Inhabitant by caste Dhangar, a landed proprietor, temporarily residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, appointed to appear for Letters of Administration on behalf of Bai Shusila, minor widow of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of January, 1918.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI.
2032 Attorneys for Petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS, HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRM of LALLUBHAI NAGARDAS and Co., doing business as Share and Stock Brokers, in which our clients LALLUBHAI NAGARDAS and CHHAGANLAL NAGARDAS were partners, has been DISSOLVED. Our clients will henceforth carry on business as Share and Stock Brokers in their respective names and on their respective accounts.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS.
Attorneys for Lallubhai Nagardas
and Chhaganlal Nagardas.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1918.
2091

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of the Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of December, 1917, Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, the sole Liquidator of the above Company will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the property of the above Company, situate at Broach both moveable and immoveable including the Engine, Boilers, Machinery and Plant in the Mill of the said Company. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their aforesaid office.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Attorneys for the Liquidator
of the above Company.
1937.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHHOGANBAI, widow of SHAIKH KARIM BUTCHER and SHAIKH ABU DADAMIYA have contracted and agreed to sell to our clients KHATRI HAJI TYAB HAJI ALLI & KHATRI MOOSA HAJI ALLI the property described in the Schedule hereunder.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim, and demand in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and ... shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure formed into garden and batty fields, situate at Bhoiwada Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 2854 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, 586 and 723 and New Nos. 3578, 4497 and 4667 and new Survey Nos. 5/2868, 6/2068 and 7/2068 and Ward No. 914 (2) and street No. 274A and was formerly in the occupation of Pedro Antonio De Cruz, grand father of Itoor De'Cruz, one of the vendors and subsequently in the occupation of Antonio Pedro De Cruz, father of the said Itoor and latterly in the occupation of the vendors and bounded on the north by the property of Waman Balaji on the west partly by the property of Waman Balaji and partly by the property of Khatri Alli Moosa, on the south by the property of Khatri Alli Moosa and on the east partly by the property of Khatri Alli Moosa and a passage.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1918.
MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR.
2085 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JAFFER ALLARAKHIA has contracted to purchas the property described in the schedule hereunder written from Mr. CAWASJI MUNCHERJI BANAJI, Bai SERENBAI MUNCHERJI BANAJI and Mr. DOSABHOY FRAMJI WADIA, the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated the 20th day of January, 1917, made between the said Cawasji Muncherji Banaji, of the one part and Cawasji Muncherji Banaji and Others of the other part, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants

All persons having any interest in or claims against the said property in any manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser herein at Esplanade Road, Mercantile Bank Building, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and known as "Nanu House" situate lying and being at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two (1722) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 6 and 6, New Nos. 4823, 4824, Old Survey No. 1400 and New Survey No. 1 and 2 upon 9505 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Apollo Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Bombay Government, on or towards the North partly by Bake House Cross Lane and partly by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Framji Cowasji Bennett and on or towards the South by the moiety of a passage and beyond that by the Great Western Hotel premises and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1021 and 1022, Street No. 16, Apollo Street, and Ward No. 1080, Street Nos. 1, 1, 2, 3, Bake House Lane and passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1918.
PAYNE & Co.,
2095 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARABSHAW BOMANJI DUBASH has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RANCHODDAS MADHOWDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any rights title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, co-parcenery, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being plot No. 13 on the Vendor's Nepean Sea Road estate, originally of Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed containing by admeasurement 1140 square yards or thereabouts (the exact area to be determined as provided in the Agreement) situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road within the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4 upon 7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74 and 76 Nepean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Perojshaw, on or towards the South by the proposed Road on or towards the West by the Plot No. 12 agreed to be sold to Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and on or towards the East by the Plot No. 14 agreed to be sold to the said Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1918.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
2096 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS.

Seventh week in Bombay and still as popular as the initial weeks.

A conglomeration of talent hitherto unequalled for

DARING! GRACE!! AND GRANDEUR!!!

GRAND REPRISALS,

TUESDAY JANUARY 29—No. 2 Programme.
WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30—No. 3 Programme.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY JANUARY 31st and FEBRUARY 1st.

By SPECIAL REQUEST
THE WILD WEST SKETCH
ENTITLED.
FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 2 & 3 FEB
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS
TENDERED TO
F. E. AND MADAME FILLIS
A COMPILATION OF SELECTED BILL

ILLUMINATED MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL
NIGHT:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, & As. 8.
MATINEE:—Rs. 2, 1, & As. 8.
ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY
PLAN AT ROSE & CO. & AT THE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P.M.
POPULAR PICTURES
PATHE GAZETTE.
"DRAKE'S LOVE STORY."
"HONOUR THY FATHER."
"DEAN'S DRESS REFORM"
Popular Prices Rs. 2, 1/8, 1 & As. 8 & 4.

AMUSEMENTS:

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
of Present
GALA ATTRACTION
AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

TOM MELBOURNE'S
MUSICAL BURLESQUE
CARMINE-ETTA
OR
Made in the Mountains
ALSO
MERRY MOMENTS
BY
GAIETY'S
Strolling Players

THURSDAY JANY. 31st
MELBOURNE'S LATEST
A NEW NAVAL REVUE
THE PASSING SHOW
A Chief Feature
THE BOMBARDMENT, MEN OF WAR IN ACTION, etc.
HUMOROUS, & ASTOUNDING QUITE NOVEL.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS
to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.
All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor.
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1478 Lamington Road.

What is
EVERYBODY IN BOMBAY WAITING FOR?

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application—

At Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,
TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT!!!
AND
Every following night during the week
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT
KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS
ALL NEW ACTS! ALL NEW ITEMS!!
See the Monkeys doing Military drill and Dining at an Hotel, etc., etc.
Our Monkeys are a show of which the whole of Bombay is talking.
New equestrian feats. New animal acts. New acrobats, Fumblers, Riders and Clowns.
LITTLE DAMO
The miniature SANDOW only 12 years old holding a stone weighing 1200 lbs. on chest.
MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 4-45 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at All India General Agency, 419 Thakurdwar, opposite Indu Prakash Press.
Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. For further particulars see handbills.
T. G. Shellar, Proprietor. J. W. Wallet, Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night DHOBI TALAO **6-30—9-45**

DE VILLIERS

Last night of Current Programme

Do Not Miss It

Better Than Ever. Greater Than Ever.

TO-MORROW POT-POURRI PROGRAMME

WITH NEW TRICKS. NEW ILLUSIONS.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Ans. 8, 4. Children under 10 Half Price except in As. 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price in Rs. 3, 2, 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co. or at Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao.

BOMBAY'S LEADING PICTURE THEATRE

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10. p. m.

For the first time on the Empire Screen Pathe's Beautiful Cinema Star

GLADYS HULETTE

In a new Gold Rooster Play.

"MISS NOBODY"

Next Saturday, 2nd February, for the first time on a Bombay Screen

MATHESON LANG IN THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Matheson Lang, the famous English Actor, in the Character of "SHYLOCK", in which he created such a sensation some years ago in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45.

3 FINAL EPISODES

of the Sensational Serial

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

WHO IS THE SHIELDING SHADOW?

He will be discovered THIS WEEK!

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD. TELEPHONE 2020.

TO-NIGHT

4th instalment of

MYSTERY OF THE

DOUBLE CROSS

featuring

MOLLIE KING

and

LEON BARRY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Topical.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

Travel.

PINCHED

by

LONESOME LUKE

The King of all Comedians

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. DAILY.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

PRICE TWO ANNAS

OBTAINABLE AT—

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of day Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/6.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ROYAL EDISWAN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

British made—British Capital.

A very large stock in hand

APPLY:

THE

CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO.

14/20, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	
,, ,, Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.33 +7
Egyptian S.G.F. spot sellers	29.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 30.39—35; May 30.00—52; July 29.64—63
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 29.90—55; May 29.91—44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	22.14— 4
Febry.	22.21—12
March	22.32—12
April	22.27—15

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.	
Jan.	22.18	
Jan.-Feb.	22.08	
Feb.-Mar.	21.99	
Mar.-April	21.90	+17
April-May	21.82	
May-June	21.74	
June-July	21.66	

Liverpool, Jan 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22 49—8
February	22.72—6
March	22.23—3
May	

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
Jan.	22.16	
Jan.-Feb.	22.06	
Feb.-Mar.	21.97	
March-April	21.88	—2
April-May	21.80	
May-June	21.72	
June-July	21.64	

EGYPTIAN PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.43—5
February	23.14—10
March	22.87—16
April	22.61—21
May	22.20—22

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
Jan.	22.18	
Jan.-Feb.	22.08	
Feb.-Mar.	21.99	
March-April	21.90	—17
April-May	21.82	
May-June	21.74	
June-July	21.66	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	29.30+20
March	27.35—15
May	27.35—15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd

M. G. Bengal Good	—	—	—	17.16
,, ,, Fully Good	—	—	—	17.53
,, ,, Fine	—	—	—	17.98
No. 1 Oomras Good	—	—	—	18.92
,, ,, Fully Good	—	—	—	19.28
,, ,, Fine	—	—	—	19.60
Broach Good	—	—	—	21.65
,, Fully Good	—	—	—	21.80
,, Fine	—	—	—	22.05
Sotado Good	—	—	—	17.16
,, Fully Good	—	—	—	17.53
,, Fine	—	—	—	17.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—	—	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	—	—	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	30.56
,, ,, May	—	—	30.13
,, ,, July	—	—	29.79
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	31.24
,, at New Orleans	—	—	30.37
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	—	29.12
,, May	—	—	29.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	8½
Demand Bills	—	—	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	88⅛

New York, Jan. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—	—	5,090
,, ,, to Continent	—	—	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	30.50
,, ,, May	—	—	30.04
,, ,, July	—	—	29.69
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	31.75
,, at New Orleans	—	—	30.87
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	—	29.28
,, May	—	—	29.03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	8½
Demand Bills	—	—	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	87⅝

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	—	—	43 1/2
Official Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	—	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st.	—	—	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	4 2/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	—	—	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	—	—	3 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	—	—	3 5/8
Consols 2½%	—	—	46½
Rupee Paper 5%	—	—	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	—	—	54½
Government Securities 3½%	—	—	53½
Ex. on London at Paris France	—	—	27.15

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The American Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 15th January as 10,569,000 bales.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 26th.

5% 1925—1928	—	—	—	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	—	—	—	£89½
5% New	—	—	—	£93 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 26th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Linseed 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Inactive	—	—	£00
Toria Rapeseed Dec Jan. Inactive	—	—	£00

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—	—	No change.
			London, Jan 22nd.
Linseed Calcutta Value	—	—	£95
			London, Jan. 23rd.
Linseed Calcutta Value	—	—	£95
			London, Jan. 26th.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	—	—	£121
Standard Copper (M.S.) Nominal	—	—	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—	—	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	—	—	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	—	—	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	—	—	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 2/11—Nominal			2/8½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 28.

The Ninth Ginners' Report received here to-day shows 10,569,000 bales ginned up to 15th January against 11,138,000 bales to same date last year. Since the previous Report 119,000 bales have been ginned against 98,000 bales during the same period last year. There is nothing of importance in this Report. The final Ginners' Report will be published on the 29th March.

This morning the latest Home cable to hand was the New York close of Wednesday, 23rd instant. The quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 610 exchange and Rs. 612 Association. The tone of the Marwadi bazaar on opening was easier and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 602 and declined to Rs. 599, but later on improved to Rs. 603, and then to Rs. 605-6. At Colaba fluctuations occurred the market finally closing as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet and prices are easier. The demand is very moderate and chiefly for stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	—	April	603
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	—	March	601
,, ,, Khandesh	—	,,	585
,, ,, Muthia	—	,,	547
,, ,, Bengal	—	,,	532/4
Fully Good Bengal	—	,,	482
Good Fawginned Dharwar	—	May/June	612
,, M. G. Westerns	—	,,	598

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 28TH JANUARY 1918

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	575	555	535	490	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	580	565	545		,,
M.G. Wardha		655	635		,,
M. G. Nagpore		655	635		,,
M.G. Yeotmal		615			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		640			,,
M.G. Amraoti		635			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		630	590		,,
M.G. Khandesh		610	580		,,
M.G. Muthia		595	575		,,
M.G. Broach		613	614	595	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Seedcrots as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 28th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	585	565	495	450	Ready
Sciudo-Punjab (M.G.)	570	555	515	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	600	570	—	Ready
Akola Khamgaon (M.G.)	—	650	590	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	625	615	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	630	610	—	Ready
Dhamangaum	—	635	615	—	Ready
Pookgaum (M.G.)	—	645	625	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	635	615	—	Ready
Nagpore	—	645	625	—	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	—	645	625	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	—	—	502	1/25th April
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	Ready
Muthia (M.G.)	—	595	585	—	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. of 28th January:—

Cotton	—	—	—	3,315 bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	17,796 owts.
Linseed	—	—	—	10,302 ,,
Rape, Bai & Mustardseed	—	—	—	38 ,,
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	167 ,,
Poppyseed	—	—	—	7 ,,
Groundnuts	—	—	—	1,240 ,,
Castorseed	—	—	—	2,899 ,,
Rice	—	—	—	32,924 ,,
Myrabollams	—	—	—	1,098 ,,
Cottonseed	—	—	—	1,341 ,,
Mowrasseed	—	—	—	148 ,,
Gram	—	—	—	6,303 ,,
Jowar	—	—	—	1,121 ,,
Maize	—	—	—	Nil ,,
Barley	—	—	—	3,599 ,,

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was dull.

Bar Gold, 28-11-0.

Sovereign, 17-13-0.

Silver Ready ex-Duty, 99-2.

Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 99-6.

Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 99-13.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.

Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.

3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.

Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192½.

3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.

D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 211.

D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 301.

T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.

60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143½.

Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—Ex-warrant, 93.

5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920-1922, 99-12-9.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.

3½ per cent. Paper, 69½.

4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936, 88.

4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 79.

4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 78½.

4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.

4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy but improved and closed steady; and a fair amount of business was put through.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1920, Simplex 930, Pearls 502/8, Madhavjee 2270, Kohinoor 1147/8, Indian Bleaching 212/8, Pasulbhoy 840, Davids 617/8, Century 440, Nagpur 2812/8, Bombay Dyeing 1980, Natni ordinary 290/12, Natni deferred 1070, Tata deferred 1172/8, Akolas 1187/8 and Tata Hydro 1197/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2017/8, Simplex 925, Shapurji 135, Madhavjee 2280, Kasturchand 1350, Currimbhoys 425, Colaba 1325, Advance 1939 and Akolas 1175.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 26th January, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 247,38,953		
,, Deposits at Branches ,, 104,91,299		3,52,81,272
Other Deposits		24,26,46,316
Post Bills		9,456
Sundries		17,77,539
	Rs.	29,93,11,581

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,13,49,241
Other authorised Securities	22,18,679
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,49,12,294
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,76,74,313
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,29,91,569
Dead Stock	6,62,200
Stamps	7,057
Bullion	3,166
Balances with other Banks	12,69,504
Sundries	7,64,382
Cash	11,73,59,367
Rs.	29,93,11,661

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

The Directors of this Bank in submitting their ninth annual report with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1917, state:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The net profit, for 1917 amounted to	2,65,714	15	8
Add balance brought forward from 1916	26,087	10	5
Total available	2,91,082	10	1
An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was paid for the 1 year ended 30th June, 1917, which absorbed	45,000	0	0
The Directors now recommend:—			
To pay a Final Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, amounting to	55,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund	1,25,000	0	0
To grant a Bonus of one month's salary to the Bank's Staff and to transfer to Provident and Gratuity Fund	12,400	0	0
To carry forward to next account	54,402	10	1
Rs.	2,91,802	10	1

The Directors trust that the past year's working resulting in a profit of Rs. 2,65,714-15-8 as shown above will be considered satisfactory, amounting as it does to 16.57 per cent. of the Paidup Capital, after having written off Rs. 39,450 for depreciation on Investments reducing their values to the current market rates.

The Shareholders will further note that the addition of Rs. 1,25,000 to the Reserve Fund, bringing the total up to Rs. 7,00,000 will represent 70 per cent. of the Paid-up Capital.

In accordance with the Article 69, two of the Directors Mr. M. H. Kantawala and Raj Rishi Shah Maganbhai P. Haribhakti retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Rao Bahadur Hargovindas D. Kantawala are eligible for re-election.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Director's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1917. The Net Profit including the sum of Rs. 26,639, brought forward amounts to Rs. 7,48,378. An *ad-interim* Dividend was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which absorbed Rs. 2,0,000. The Directors, now propose:—To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital of 50 lakhs, free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 2,00,000; to pay a bonus of one rupee per share, equal to two per cent per annum, also free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,00,000; to place to Reserve Fund (Increasing that Fund to Rs. 12,00,000) Rs. 2,00,000; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the Staff of the Bank Rs. 12,500; to carry forward to the next Account Rs. 35,878.

The Directors consider that the above result is very satisfactory, and feel assured that the shareholders will entirely concur with them in this opinion. The working Capital again shows a large and most gratifying increase over that of the previous year; and we have been able to find fairly full employment for our funds at remunerative rates. The average Bank Rate was 6.06 per cent. as compared with 6.41 per cent. in 1916. The business of the Bank continues to be very progressive, and the assets are more than ordinarily liquid.

During the year Mr. F. C. Rimington was invited to join the Board subject to the approval of the next Ordinary General Meeting. Mr. Rimington has recently tendered his resignation. Mr. R. D. Tata has also resigned his seat on the Board.

In accordance with Article 102, Mr. Khetsey Khaisey and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the Wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1917-18, giving the estimates up to 5th January, says the information is incomplete. Sowings continue in places. The total estimated area so far sown and reported comes to:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper	1,446,700	498,800
Sind	626,300	37,200
	2,073,000	536,000

or a total 2,609,000 acres: 16.8 per cent. over corresponding area last year and 52.6 per cents over decennial average at same date. Favourable seasonal conditions and expectation of high prices stimulated cultivation everywhere. In Gujarat cultivation is extended especially in the south under favourable late rains which, however, were excessive and delayed sowings about a month to the first fortnight of November in the north and to the second fortnight in the south. Crop so far satisfactory. Sowings still unfinished in places. In the Deccan the increase is general. Dry crop sowings commenced later than usual at the end of October in the north and a fortnight earlier in the south. Sowings of irrigated crop were a month later and still continue. In places wheat replaced cotton and other crops spoilt by heavy rains. The crop is generally thriving. In the Karnatak the crop was sown after the middle of October, a fortnight to a month late and the sowings still continue. In places greater attention was paid to cotton and other crops for which the season was favourable. The crop generally is good at present. In Sind favourable inundation in canal served area, and plentiful rains in hilly tract extended the cultivation everywhere. Sowings began normally between the middle of October and the middle of November. The crop promises well throughout.

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IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON.

OPINIONS OF TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

COMPREHENSIVE DISCUSSION.

The Indian Cotton Committee continued its sessions at the Secretariat, yesterday at 10-30 a.m., Mr. J. Mackenna presiding. The members of the Committee present were: Mr. N. N. Wadia, (Vice-president), Mr. F. Ashton, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. F. Hodgkinson, Mr. W. Roberts, and the Secretary, Mr. F. Noyce

The Bombay Cotton Trades Association was first examined. It was represented by Mr. T. D. Moore (Chairman), Mr. Osbourne Marshall (Dy. Chairman) Mr. G Boyagis and Mr. Noel Wilkinson (Secretary).

Mr. Mackenna in the beginning said that he was glad to find, from the useful statement prepared by the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, that in so far as the principles of the Committee were concerned, they were in perfect harmony with the view expressed in the Association's statement.

Mr. Wadia then said that whilst they were touring, the point was brought before them that looking to the present condition of the market, it was found that it paid the cultivators best to grow staple cotton owing to a larger yield per acre, as compared with the product of the large-staple cotton, and that the premium in the long staple cotton did not compensate the cultivators for the shortage of produce. Mr Wadia also asked the witnesses whether, in their opinion, it was necessary to enhance premium on the long staple cotton.

The witnesses replied that there was no doubt about it, though they thought that the remedy lay in placing pure cotton in cotton markets. Broach cotton had lost its reputation somewhat due to admixture, and they thought that the price of Broach cotton might be the same as that of Khandesh cotton, in future.

WRITTEN EVIDENCE.

In their written evidence they said:—

From our consideration of the necessity for endeavouring to increase the production of cotton in India arises the question as to whether the cultivation of long staple cotton in India should receive special attention, or whether efforts should merely be directed towards the increase of the total quantity produced irrespective of quality. In this connection we fully realize that in any measure wheih may be taken in the direction of improving the Indian cotton crop, the interests of the cultivator must be the foremost consideration. The needs of the manufacturers lie undoubtedly in the direction of an increased quantity of long staple cotton. It is a well-known fact that Great Britain has so far been a very small buyer of Indian cotton, the exports of cotton from India to the U. K. having reached only about 3 per cent. of the total crop before the war, whereas England used to take about 40 per cent. of the total Amer[illegible] exports. The reason for this is that most Indian cottons are not long enough in staple or good enough in class to satisfy the needs of manufacturers at home. We see no reason, however, why with careful selection and cultivation the Indian crop should not find its way more readily to the mills of Lancashire. But more important still perhaps is the fact that the interests of manufacturers in India also lie in the direction of an increased supply of Indian long staple cotton. While pressing, however for the increased production of long staple cotton in India, we wish it to be understood that we are not advocating an increase in long staple varieties at the expense of the present total production of short staple cotton, the latter being required for the spinning of coarser yarns such as are manufactured in great quantity by the mills in India as well as in Japan and on the Continent of Europe. To sum up our views on this question o staple, we suggest that any increase that it may be found desirable to make in the quantity of the Indian cotton crop shall be represented by long staple cotton in the sense, however, that districts which used to produce long staple cotton in former years and have now gone over to the cultivation of short staple varieties should be restored to the cultivation of long staple cotton, since they are evidently suitable for this purpose while an approximately equivalent quantity of short staple cotton might be grown on new land acquired for the cultivation of this commodity. The necessary quantity of short staple cotton will then be assured and a larger proportion of long staple cotton will enable our mills to produce finer cloth and thereby compete more successfully with other manufacturers.

DETERIORATION OF LONG STAPLE.

As regards the cultivation of short staple varieties taking the place of long staple cotton, we would here refer to correspondence which this Association had with the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, (copies of which are appended), in respect of Goghari cotton gradually ousting the long staple cotton in the Broach district. Goghari cotton is admittedly short in staple and rough, but on the other hand, like other short staple cotton, possesses the advantage of a higher yield of lint. We have it, however, on the authority of the Agricultural Department, Bombay Presidency, that Goghari cotton does not give a better yield of seed cotton per acre than Deshi Broach. With this evidence (quoted from Agricultural Report), before us we are very strongly of opinion that the cultivation of Goghari in the Broach districts should be discouraged in the interests of the ryot as well as in the interests of the trade at large. The deterioration of the Broach staple has been noticed by the trade for some years past, but it has only been during the last two seasons that the production of Goghari has assumed such proportions as to affect the value of Broach cotton in comparison with other Indian descriptions.

We are of opinion that the substitution of short staple cotton for long staple varieties is in a large measure due to the fact that long staple cottons have in the past not commanded a price corresponding with their intrinsic value; whilst on other hand short staple varieties grown in districts otherwise known for the production of long staple cotton have for a reason which we will presently explain commanded prices considerably above their intrinsic value. As long as short staple cotton is grown in these districts to such an extent only that it can be marketed mixed with the long staple variety of the same district, the short staple cotton passes off at approximately the same price as the long staple cotton. With the increase of the production of short staple cotton the admixture then gradually depreciates. Once short staple cotton has entirely ousted the long staple variety in a certain district and must therefore be pressed separately and pure, its market price comes down to a par with its intrinsic value in comparison with other descriptions. This has been the case with Muttia and we think it will be the case with Goghari Broach and with all other varieties that may follow this course.

Efforts should be made to secure for the ryot the full intrinsic value of staples varieties and some measures which we suggest should be taken in this direction are dealt with by us under Section (V) but we may here mention that with the further development of the weaving industry in this country and the consequent steadily increasing demand for long staple cotton by Indian Mills this problem is likely as time goes on, to solve itself automatically to a considerable extent. A relative appreciation in the value of long staple cotton has already been noticeable for a few years past.

DANGER OF ADMIXTURE.

A very serious obstacle to more rapid progress in the automatic appreciation of the value of long staple cotton is the largely prevalent practice of indiscriminately mixing good and bad cotton up-country. We may say without exaggeration that with the exception of a few districts in India stapled cotton very rarely finds its way to the chief markets, especially to Bombay, in an unmixed state. Many districts which used to be renowned for a supply of long staple cotton have thus acquired a bad name with exporters and Indian consumers alike, and as it is almost impossible to detect a slight admixture of inferior quality before such cotton actually passes through the spinning machinery, even pure cotton from such districts is approached by buyers with distrust and the price offered is reduced accordingly. It is not only a question of short staple cotton being mixed with long staple cotton, but many cultivators and merchants up-country seem to consider it advantageous to mix inferior qualities, such as rain-damaged cotton, with good lots thus hoping to pass off the damaged article at the price of the sound commodity. We think however that the mere fact of Government's taking power by legislation to impose such restrictions of transport would have a salutary effect, and if Government should find that transport for the purpose of illegitimate mixing was taking place between certain districts the restrictions might be put into operation in respect of such particular areas. Another measure to check illegitimate mixing would, in our opinion, be for Government to license, all ginning and pressing factories and to make it a condition of the license that each factory should place a distinguishing mark on every bora and on every bale of cotton turned out.

Further we would also suggest that the watering of cotton be prohibited by Government.

INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC COTTON.

From our experience it would appear that the introduction of exotic cottons has only so far proved a success in the case of Cambodia cotton and possibly also of Punjab-American. Cambodia cotton from the point of view both of staple and yield has proved eminently satisfactory and it is the only variety of long staple cotton of which we are aware which has ousted a shorter stapled variety, namely, Tinnevelly, on account of its yielding a larger amount of seed cotton as well as a larger outturn of lint per acre, thereby proving more profitable in every way to the cultivator. We therefore think it would be very advisable to introduce Cambodia cotton into other parts of India should this be found possible from an agricultural point of view. As regards Punjab-American, however, we are rather inclined to think that this cotton will deteriorate unless fresh supplies of seed are constantly imported. (Reference was made in this connection to the laudable efforts made by H. H. the Nizam's Government.)

It is a well-known fact that the existing system of marketing cotton is very unsatisfactory in a large number of districts and we may add that generally speaking the cultivator is the chief sufferer from the irregularities which obtain. The best method of obviating these evils is, we think, to organise and regulate all up-country markets, in somewhat the same way as has already been done in the Berars, and for the information of the Committee we are attaching a copy of the Berar Cotton Market Rules, which might well be taken as a model by other districts which have no properly organised markets.

The point, however, to which we attach the most importance is that the cultivator should be put in a position to sell his produce when he likes and to whom he likes, and that he should come into direct contact with the *bonafide* buyers of cotton. At present cultivators with few exceptions sell their cotton through middlemen, from whom they generally take advances of money on their crops before the harvest, and such a system naturally exposes the former to numerous disadvantages. Efforts should therefore be made to render the ryot independent and we strongly advocate the further development of the co-operative banking system, a general extension of which would undoubtedly place the cultivator on an altogether sounder financial footing and would enable him to insist on receiving the actual intrinsic value for his cotton.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

We do not consider the present system of classification of Indian cotton to be satisfactory as, for one reason, it fosters the "fetish of names" instead of bringing the character of the staple and thus the actual intrinsic value of particular descriptions of cotton into prominence. Another reason is that the present method of classification facilitates speculative handling of the market inasmuch as it divides the total range of descriptions of cotton into too many small groups and circumscribes too closely the districts from which material may be drawn for tenders against certain recognised trade descriptions.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

We consider that the figures showing area in the cotton forecasts are reliable, but that less reliance can be placed on the outturn forecasts. To improve the latter, we would suggest that estimates should be drawn to a much greater extent than is the case at present from "non-official agencies such as local merchants, mills, gins, presses, etc., and that too much reliance should not be placed on the official reporting agency which is at present a revenue rather than an agricultural reporting agency. A further check on the forecasts would be obtained by instituting careful enquiries from the ginners, after the ginning of the cotton is commenced, as to how the crop is turning out in view of the ginning percentage shown.

With the exception of our remarks as to the outturn forecasts, the only criticism we have to offer with regard to the statistical information published by Government is in connection with the fortnightly cotton press returns which are at present so incomplete as to be almost valueless. We would also suggest that the Department of Statistics should employ a staff of travelling auditors to collect figures from presses, mills, railways, etc., and that the figures so collected might be published quarterly, thus affording a valuable check on the fortnightly returns, which latter would be extremely useful if reliable, but which could be dispensed with in favour of, say, quarterly returns if the difficulties experienced in collecting accurate figures proved to be insuperable.

LICENSING OF FACTORIES.

We have proposed that a system of licensing all ginning and pressing factories should be instituted, and we think it would be advantageous briefly to define the scope of the system proposed. We would suggest then that a Licensing Board should be instituted in Bombay, consisting of one or two Government representatives, who should be in close touch with the Agricultural Departments, and of, say, four non-official members representative of the interests of the ginning and pressing industries and of the consumers. All licenses should be granted by Government on the recommendation of this body and should be issued with the following objects only:—

(1) To control the erection of new factories. (2) To provide for identification of quality of cotton coming from gins and presses by a system of official marks stamped on all boras or bales emanating therefrom. (3) To ensure the return of reliable statistical information.

UP-COUNTRY MARKETS.

We do not think that the telegraphing of daily quotations up-country would be of any great assistance to the cultivator in view of the fact that rates for ready cotton are often unavailable, no reliable record of ready transactions being under present conditions obtainable in the Bombay market. The majority of the quotations therefore which would be available for wiring up-country would be for forward delivery and such quotations, owing to speculative transactions, being so frequently at variance with the prices at which actual cotton is to be bought, would in many cases prove misleading rather than helpful to the cultivators and merchants in the districts.

While we are still strongly opposed to a tax, we think that it would not be wrong in principle, and if the necessity arose, to levy a small tax on cotton for the purpose of meeting increased expenditure in connection with the improvement of the Indian cotton crop. We submitted in our above-mentioned letter that in the case of an export tax being levied on cotton the cultivator would not benefit, but would suffer to a much larger extent than Government would increase their revenue. If, however, a tax were levied and the revenue thus raised were allocated to the specific purpose of improving the cotton crop in India, the cultivator would ultimately reap the benefit of such a tax. It is with this presumption only and on the understanding that the tax would be levied on the whole cotton crop of the districts in India which are under British Administration, and not on a specific part of the crop only, that we would consider such a levy justified in principle.

COTTON IN KHANDESH.

Mr. H. N. Bhalerao, agriculturist and cotton-trader of Raver, East Khandesh, was the next person examined. He said:

"In Khandesh, *deshi* short staple cotton is sown in general. The special reason is that this district is very hot compared with others. This district is favoured with first rains which begin in the first week of June. The first rain that falls is the best for sowing cotton because there is warmth in the soil, and the good or bad condition of cotton crop chiefly depends upon the degree of warmth it receives from the soil after the first rainfall.

"From my own experience, I may say that hand-ginned seed is the best, specially for sowing, as the thorn of the seed is preserved for embryo. Moreover, hand-ginned seed is less required than that ginned in the machine. The former produces greater and better quality than the latter. But now-a-days, the hand-ginned seed is not available. The cotton seed taken out from cotton sown in one field should not again be sown in the same field. Seed must be changed for sowing."

Mr. W. Gadgil, Superintendent of the Dhulia Farm, was subsequently examined. He said:—"In Khandesh *deshi* cotton, which is commonly grown over the whole tract, consists of the mixture of 7 varieties, the mutual percentage of which varies according to the locality. Taking the present conditions of soils, climatic conditions, nature of desirable rotations, necessity of fodder and food-grains, I think the cotton area has reached its highest limit although the tendency of the cultivator is to increase its cultivation by bringing virgin land under tillage."

Mr. K. D. Kulkarni, cotton supervisor, Khandesh, was the last person who gave evidence. He said that the economic state of Khandesh was generally satisfactory, but the cultivators were just appreciating the use of good seed regarding cotton, and if the seed merchants would also show equal eagerness to store good seed, there would be general improvement, as though the Department or the societies might supply some seed, still the cultivators generally bought articles on credit, and the merchant was the right helper in this case.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT.

After referring to *deshi* long-stapled cotton, witness said: "The cotton crop of Khandesh is generally marketed to the gins by petty merchants who re-sell it to bigger merchants or firms in towns who deal with Bombay or with foreign countries. Several firms in Bombay and of foreign countries have got their agencies in district-towns, and they make future buyings with the petty merchants."

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BOMBAY.

BENGAL AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PROTEST AGAINST DRAFT BILL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A meeting of the Ayurvedic Medical practitioners of Bengal was held here yesterday to protest against the Draft Ayurvedic Practitioners' Bill submitted to Government for consideration by the Hon. Kumar Arun Chandra Singh. Resolutions were passed strongly disapproving the Bill as calculated to strike a death blow to Ayurvedic science and culture in India, and appealing to the Kumar to withdraw the Bill. The object of the Bill, as outlined by the Kumar, is to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in Ayurvedic science, the assumption and use of such titles by unqualified persons and the preparation of medicinal drugs by unqualified persons.

SHOCKING MURDER.

CUTTING A WOMAN'S THROAT.

Sitibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 22 years, was going to the Mangaldas Mill at Charni Road to work yesterday morning when on Lamington Road, one Succaram Genu, who it is alleged, was formerly on intimate terms with her, accosted her, threw her down on the footpath and cut her throat with a pen-knife. He was at once arrested. Sitibai died within a short time. Inspector Spiers proceeded to the scene, took the assailant in custody and had the body of Sitibai removed to the morgue.

MASS MEETING AT MATUNGA.

A mass meeting of the residents of Matunga will meet to-morrow, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Association Hall to request Government to adopt speedy measures to protect the residents of Matunga from looting people and To establish an up to date police station near the Matunga Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

The petition for clemency of Joseph, the servant of Mr. Mistry, Superintendent, Military Works Account, Maymyo, against the death sentence passed on him by the Additional Sessions Judge, Mandalay, which was confirmed on appeal by the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, on a charge of murder of Mrs. Mistry, has been rejected by the Government of Burma.

At about 6-40 a.m. on the 27th instant No. 71 down Nagpur-Ramtek local passenger train while entering Itwari yard collided with a shunting engine. A few passengers were very slightly injured, the worst case being a dislocated shoulder. All the injured persons received immediate medical attention. The shunting engine was seriously damaged. Through running of trains was not interrupted.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

NEXT SESSION INVITED TO BOMBAY.

A representative meeting of Hakims, Vaids, and others interested in the indigenous systems of medicine, was held last week at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, to consider the question of inviting the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference (Delhi) to hold their next annual sessions and exhibition which are due in April next, in Bombay. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was voted to the chair, and Vaid Raj Pandit Man Singh, the Secretary of the Conference, who was on a visit to Bombay, explained the objects of the Conference. It was resolved to invite the Conference to Bombay, and on the proposal of Hakim Syed Abu Yusuf Ispahani, seconded by Dr. Popat Prabhuram, it was decided that a reception committee be formed for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the Conference and the Exhibition. Hakim Abdur Razak Ansari moved and Vaid Raj Bishgar Narotam seconded the resolution appointing the following gentlemen to be the Provisional Secretaries:—Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Dr. Popatram, Hakim S. M. Abu Yusuf, Hakim Mazhar Karim Ansari, Vaid Raj Panditan Shahtri Lasgar and Mr. Ahmad Haji Sadek Khatri.

FIRE AT BHENDY BAZAR.

CAUSE UNKNOWN

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a temporary structure built of corrugated iron sheets on a plot of land near the junction of Bhendy Bazaar and Sandhurst roads. The structure was divided into nine compartments which were occupied by shopkeepers. The fire started in the shop of one Deokaran Gangji, a dealer in tobacco, and spread to the adjoining shops. The fire was put out in about half an hour by the Municipal fire-engines. The damage is roughly estimated about Rs. 2,055. The cause of the firfie is not known.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the Conder Open Tennis Tournament yesterday.

Mr. B. Peake and Mr. Fido beat Mr. Ali Khan and Mr. Allana 6-1, 6-1;

Mr. J. R. Gunyikar and Mr. Shirgaokor beat Mr. R. Dubart and A. N. other 6-2, 6-3; and.

Mr. R. A. Wagle and Mr. H. R. Datar beat Mr. J. Fakuda and Mr K. Gangjida 6-4, 6-3.

The following games will be played on to-day.

F. B. Muraigi and Cimanti vs. E. Brown and G. B. Wassoodew (2) J. R. Lain and H. B. Rao vs. K. Takenchi and J. Tanaka and (3) M. R. Burn and C. D. Gunthel vs. J. A. Shakoor and H. J. Rahimtoola.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 27.

A match in connection with the Poona Hockey Tournaments was played on the Poona Hindu Gymkhana Grounds between the Poona Volunteer Rifles club and the Poona Hebrew Association club resulting in a win for the Poona Volunteer Rifles club by six goals to one.

A. GYMNAST HONOURED.

Mr. G. N. Kulkarni Kanherkar, of Kolhapur (of Bhau Naik's gymnasium and Sayyed Saheb's disciple), A.-D.-C. to Shrimat Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Karwir Math, was presented on Sunday night with a gold medal by Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh, on behalf of the admiring public of Bombay in recognition of the great skill in athletic feats that he performed at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

The annual general meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme will be held on Friday, at 5-30 p.m. in the Corporation Hall, and her Excellency Lady Willingdon will preside.

The Honorary Secretary will present his report and statement of Accounts for 1917.

Mrs. Carmichael, Resident, Ladies Committee, and Mrs. J. B. Petit, President Ladies' Sub-Committee will present a statement of work done.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, will be one of the speakers.

A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Noor Baug on Sunday last, was the scene of the gathering of a very large number of Persians, Khojas and other Mahomedans who came to attend the funeral of the late Haji Sultanally Shustary. From Noor Baug all proceeded to the Shushtary Imamwada at Sandhurst Road, from whence the coffin of the deceased was carried on board the s.s. Zayani to be conveyed to Najaf and there placed in the family vault. The procession was headed by a great number of religious flags and ensigns and prayers were chanted in the course of the procession. The procession was accompanied by over 1,500 persons including the Head Priest, the Persian Consul and other notabilities of the community.

I. O. G. T.

The Anchor Lodge No. 48 I. O. G. T. has arranged with the Chaplain for the use of another room in the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road. This lodge intends holding public meetings, fortnightly which we hope to announce in these columns from time to time. At these meetings concerts, debates, etc., will be the rule, to all of which the public, particularly Seamen are cordially invited.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Jan. 24th, Rs
Cash Certificates	1,245
Total up-to-date	25,51,990

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

League of Mercy, Annual Meeting, St. George's Hospital, 6-15 p.m.

Mr. H. P. Mody's public lecture on "Municipal Government in Bombay," Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Formal Discussion on "Imperial Preference", under auspices of Indian Economic Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

Meeting of Anthropological Society, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Annual General Meeting of Lady Wellingdon Scheme, Corporation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built."

Palace of Varieties: Charmin-E-Pta. Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-155

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 20

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

LEAGUE OF MERCY.

The annual meeting of the League of Mercy will be held in the Nurses Recreation Room, St. George's Hospital, to-day at 6-15 p.m. The Bishop of Bombay will take the chair and Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, will address the meeting.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. H. P. Mody will deliver a public lecture on "Municipal Government in Bombay" at 6 p.m. to-day, at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha will preside.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, the Rector of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, commenced his "Pravachana of Tulasidas Ramayana" yesterday, and will continue to-day and to-morrow, at "Panhala Lodge," Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, the residence of his Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karveer Peeth, at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred from plague yesterday. Mahaluxmi reporting two attacks and two deaths and Tarwadi one attack. Five attacks and five deaths occurred from small-pox and two attacks and four deaths from cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 108 as against 83 of the corresponding day of last year and 82 of 1915.

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By

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI.

B.A., LL.B.,

Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side

BOMBAY.

DUMAS (near Surat).

DISTRESS IN KAIRA

THE REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

II.—"MISCHIEVOUS AGITATION" AND MISREPRESENTATION.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

In my previous letter, I have briefly reviewed the psychology of the official mind in Gujarat. I shall presently show that the various allegations contained in the Press Note issued by Government are entirely unfounded. The steps taken by the public of the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts to appraise Government of the grave agricultural crisis in the Kaira district were not only quite constitutional but fully accorded with the spirit of the standing rules of Government. Long before the Collector or his subordinates had realised the critical nature of the situation, public meetings were held in various parts of the afflicted district and the most remarkable thing about these meetings is the fact that the initiative came from prominent agriculturists themselves. When public bodies like the Gujarat Sabha and the Home Rule League were approached to assist them in organising the metings and drafting proper representations to the local authorities and Government, they willingly helped the people who were ready to help themselves. Apart from this the Gujarat Sabha, many of whose members have an agricultural stake in the district and are more or less directly affected by the failure of crops, could not stand aside and helplessly look on while their fellow-sufferers, however ignorant and humble, were to be harassed by zealous officials. Of the eighteen members of the Managing Committee of the Sabha fully 50 per cent. are gentlemen who belong to the Kaira district and who have a large stake therein. It is true that some of them are resident at Ahmedabad but for that reason they have not severed their ties or lost touch with the district. Apart from this the Sabha, by the nature of its constitution and composition, is fully entitled to make representations to Government on various public questions affecting the well-being of all the districts comprised within the Northern Division. To talk therefore of a body like this as if it were an extraneous one having no interest in the live issues of the day is preposterous.

The Home Rule League.

The Home Rule League branches are all domiciled in the district and their members are mostly agriculturists, and they cannot shut up shop and go away because the idea of their existence is abhorrent to the spirit of officialism. When the state of the crops was brought to their notice —most of them had already personal knowledge—they bestirred themselves and did not merely tell the people what to do but whole-heartedly assisted them in the work. Besides these bodies and individual workers two highly respected gentlemen like the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel, possessing an intimate knowledge of the conditions prevalent in Gujarat and having an unquestionable right to speak on behalf of the people thought fit to interfere in the matter on behalf of the affected cultivators. Is it possible that the authors of the Press Note regard them and their activities as "mischievous?" After careful personal investigation of the various circumstances, Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, who cannot be suspected of any "extremist" sympathies deliberately informed the Collector, Mr. Namjoshi, that "the crops were hopeless and the condition of the Dharalas and other backward classes was miserable as he had found it on personal inquiry." Mr. Parekh also told this officer that he was reliably informed that certain subordinate officials had suppressed the truth. He could not tender any legal evidence, he added, but averred that, as the Collector himself ought to know, the report could not be altogether untrue.

The Steps Taken.

Now to turn to the steps that were taken. On the 25th November 1917 the first public meeting was held at the Santram Temple, Nadiad, when the petition addressed to the Governor-in-Council was read and approved of and the meeting resolved that the District Congress Committee, the Local Agriculturists' Association and the Local Branch of the Home Rule League should obtain the signatures of the cultivators and forward it to Government. It was also resolved that a deputation should wait on the Collector and that Messrs. Parekh and Patel be requested to lead it, after conducting a preliminary local inquiry into the condition of the agriculturists. The proceedings were duly submitted to Government. At a subsequent meeting the question of the members who were to form the deputation was settled. At the instance of some of the agriculturists of Kapdwanj taluka Mr. Shankerlal Parekh of Kathlal approached the Gujarat Sabha to take the necessary action in the matter. The Sabha with the approval of its President Mr. Gandhi, held the first meeting of the Managing Committee on the 8th December to consider the situation. Prior to this Messrs. Parekh and Mohanlal Pandya approached Mr. Gandhi at his *ashram* and explained to him the difficulties of the agriculturists. Mr. Gandhi advised the Sabha to make thorough inquiries into the matter before taking any steps and if they were convinced that the situation was such as to need the Sabha's intervention then alone to move in the matter. On the 6th December some of the members and the secretaries of the Sabha together with the members of the executive committee of the Gujarat Rajkiya Parishad visited Nadiad and after discussing the situation with the leaders from various talukas who had come there for the purpose returned to Ahmedabad. They were greatly assisted in their discussion by Mr Shivabhai Patel, one of the secretaries of the Sabha, who owing to plague has been living at Nadiad since September last, and who had in the meantime kept himself in close touch with the developments. On the 8th, the meeting of the Managing Committee came off, when it was resolved to make *representations* to Government,—note the word, the Sabha did not *petition* Government for any special favour to itself as has been stated in the Press Note,—after making further enquiries. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to draft the representation, consisting of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Rai Sahib Harilal Desai, and Messrs. Jivanlal Desai, Kalidas J. Javeri, Hariprasad Vrajrai, Maganbhai C. Patel, Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bhaskerrao Mehd and the three Secretaries Mavalankar, Krishaalal Desai and Shivabhai Patel.

A Careful Investigation.

Some of the members of the Sabha including the Secretaries joined Messrs. Parekh and Patel at Nadiad and toured through some of the affected talukas and villages inspecting the fields, taking statements and otherwise ascertaining the actual condition of the cultivators. Over 200 statements of respectable villagers were taken and verified and endorsed by Messrs. Parekh and Patel. And from the accumulated evidence before them, they could not but come to the conclusion that the distress complained of was *real* and *serious*, requiring most sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government. In the face of what one saw and heard, no other conclusion was possible, nor was there any doubt that the distress was general in all the talukas visited by the party.

A Representative Meeting

On the 13th evening (December) a thoroughly representative meeting was held in the Santram Temple at Nadiad, when Mr. Nathubhai Desai presided. Here again the representatives of the Gujarat Sabha were present, and so were the other members of the investigating party including Messrs. Parekh and Patel Representative cultivators from several villages addressed the meeting and in a simple and straightforward manner narrated the piteous tale of their sorrow and misery. One would wish that the local officials had not boycotted the meeting, and thereby lost the opportunity of learning many things, of which they cannot even be aware ordinarily. The officials kept altogether aloof from the meeting and did not seem interested in what happened to the cultivators.

The deputation waited on the Collector at Thasra, a taluka headquarter in the interior, on the 15th December. Perhaps, it will be found significant that the Collector, instead of being engrossed with the work of making "careful examination of the areas" was at Ahmedabad and there are people who saw him travelling back with Mr. Pratt on the 15th instant. The Collector and the Commissioner are said to have taken leave of each other at Nadiad Station, whence Mr. Namjoshi proceeded to Thasra to be in good time for receiving the deputation. Here again, the representatives of the Sabha were present and what happened as a result of the deputation may be briefly told here.

"The Collector informed the deputation," —the Press Note says, "that remission was not possible, but that any relief in the way of supension that was justified would certainly be granted." The Collector also promised that no coercive processes would be taken until he had passed the final orders regarding the collection or suspension of the land revenue."

But that is not all. He is said to have informed them that he was bound by the Suspension and Remission Rules which did not authorise him to remit any part of land revenue under "the present circumstances," and wound up by assuring them that he would consider the matter "generously and sympathetically."

A Speedy Investigation.

All this was on the 15th December, and the Collector's orders were passed, I learn, on the 21st December. It is impossible to believe that during the short time intervening between his receiving the deputation and passing the order, he could make "a careful examination of the areas that were affected," which means at least 400 out of the 600 villages that are included in the district. What his orders are, the public are not yet fully aware, though there is good reason to believe that he promised to supply the deputation with copies "if desired." When one of the members of the deputation applied for a copy, he was informed after the lapse of over three weeks (on the 15th Jan. 1918) that he should apply to the Mamlatdar on a stamped paper, forwarding the necessary copying charges.

The Sabha's Representation.

We now come to the opening of the new year. The Gujarat Sabha, after deliberate consideration addressed a carefully drawn up letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, which was not acknowledged until the 19th January, that is four days after the Press Note, copies of which were promptly distributed among all and sundry, was not sent to the Sabha, presumably in order to vindicate the "Commissioner, N.D." in the eyes of the Sabha and uphold his prestige.

It must be mentioned that in reply to a letter from Mr. Bhogabhai M. Patel, giving cover to the proceedings of Nadiad meeting of 25th November of which he was the president, he was informed by the Private Secretary to the Governor that it had been transferred to the Revenue Department for official consideration and disposal This was on the 30th November, 1917.

Between 1st and 8th December nearly 200 applications containing 14,000 signatures of persons residing in 210 villages were formally submitted to the Secretary of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department. It seems to have been the unforgivable sin of the poor villagers that these applications were forwarded by the Organising Secretary of the Nadiad Home Rule League. These applications were shelved in the Secretariat for nearly three weeks after the Collector had passed his orders directing the recovery of assessments and on the 10th January, 1918, they were sent back with the endorsement that they should be submitted through the proper channel and in accordance with Rule II of the Petition Rules.

On the 10th January 1918, the Secretaries of the Gujarat Sabha, acting under the direction of the Managing Committee, addressed Mr. Pratt requesting him to receive a deputation of some of its members in connection with the failure of crops in the Kaira district. In reply Mr. Pratt wrote to say that he would like "to speak to the Secretaries." The Secretaries met him accordingly at 9 a.m. on the 11th January, 1918 and had an interesting interview. I have already given a fragment of it in my previous letter. After some preliminary conversation turned upon a notice which the Sabha was circulating among the cultivators. I give below the English translation of the notice.

NOTICE.

Inquiries are being made from different villages in Kaira District as to what has happened about the movement for the suspension of Land Revenue and that pressing demands are being made by the Revenue authorities and that under the circumstances what should the agriculturists do. In this connection we have to state that no reply has yet been received from the Government and so until we get a reply from Government it would be advisable for those whose crops have failed completely or those whose crops are less than four annas in a rupee and to wait till the decision of the Government is known.

Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar.
Shivabhai M. Patel
Krishnalal N. Desai
Secretaries, Gujarat Sabha.

Gujarat Sabha Office, Karanj,
Ahmedabad 10th Jan. 1918.

Mr. Pratt, to use his own words, "put his own interpretation" on the notice, and as they were "young and inexperienced," patronisingly advised them to reconsider the matter and let him know by the following evening. "You are lawyers, gentlemen," said Mr. Pratt, "and you know that every man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own act." The Secretaries told him that it was impossible to reconsider the matter within 24 hours, as they had to consult their committee and asked for time until Sunday (that is 24 hours more). But no; Mr. Pratt was obstinate and would not hear of it. "Sunday is not my working day" he told them, and on Monday he was "going to the Palanpur Agency in pursuance of a previous engagement." He finished by saying, "If I do not receive your reply by to-morrow evening, I shall report the matter to Government and your Sabha will in future be ignored by Government. I will also forward my own interpretation of the notice for taking such action as Government may deem proper." It is now matter of public knowledge how Government have "deemed" it. The Government deemed the Sabha "was deliberately advising the cultivators to refuse or postpone obedience to the Collector's orders" and described such action as "ill-judged and mischievous." Evidently, they also "ignored" the Sabha, as not forwarding a copy of the Press Note implies.

It remains for impartial people, now that the real facts are disclosed, to judge whether this was an accurate or fair description of the Sabha's action or whether it was not a most unfortunate misrepresentation.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CALCUTTA BARRISTERS QUASHED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The proceedings drawn up under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, against two barristers and a pleader of Purnea have been quashed by the present District Magistrate Mr. Hallet. On the 7th January last an anonymous Bengali poem under a cover addressed to the Secretary, Bar Library was received by Babu Sasibhusan Kuar at the Bar library. He opened the cover and found it contained allegations against the District and Sessions Judge of Purnea. He left it on the Bar library table and Mr. E. L. Chapman took it away. On the 10th Mr. A Garrett, the then District Magistrate, issued the following notice on Babu Sasibhusan:—

Whereas I have information from Mr. M. C. Banterji, District and Sessions Judge, Purnea, that you disseminated or abetted the dissemination of an anonymous Bengali leaflet amounting to defamation concerning the said district and Sessions Judge of Purnea, I hereby require you to show cause on the 21st January 1918 at 11 a.m., why you should not execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two sureties of Rs. 500 each to be of good behaviour for a period of one year under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

On the same day summonses were issued against Messrs. E. L. Chapman and A. H. Forbes, Barristers Babu Iasibhusan Kuar and two other lawyers to produce before the District Magistrate the anonymous Bengali poem in their possession defamatory to the District and Sessions Judge of Purnea. On the following day Mr. E. L. Chapman filed the Bengali poem. (1) On the 13th the proceedings were drawn up against Messrs. Forbes and Chapman. In the meantime Mr. Garrett was transferred and was succeeded by Mr. M. G. Hallet. On the 21st Mr. Hallett passed the following order on the written statement filed by the defendant:—"I have perused the papers of the case and also the written statement and consider that no further action is needed. The proceedings are accordingly quashed.

A Karachi message says:—Seth Issardas Assanmal has given one lakh of rupees to the newly formed Karachi Health Association to be utilised for carrying on maternity work.

A Cawnpore message says:—The death took place on Sunday morning of Pundit Kundanlal Tewari, a leading Zamindar of Cawnpore at the age of 33 years. The deceased was a member of the Municipal and District Boards and an Honorary Magistrate. He twice stood for election to the United Provinces Legislative Council, but was unsuccessful. He was awarded a certificate for his efforts at recruiting for the war at the Durbar held recently at Allahabad.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BENGAL BRANCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Branch of the Tilak Home Rule League Mr. C. R. Das was elected President. Other office bearers were appointed. The office was located at Lower Chitpur Road with a reading room attached to it.

The branch is concentrating its attention at present on raising funds especially by way of enlisting life members for the deputation that is shortly to proceed to England along with Mr. Tilak. Rs. 30,000 have to be collected for the expense of the representatives from Bengal. Rs. 6,000 has already been collected. The deputation is to start in March.

RIDING BOYS ON STRIKE.

COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR TREATMENT.

A correspondent writes:—About eighty-seven riding boys of the race course went on strike this morning (Monday) on the following grounds:

They complain that of late they have been prevented from riding in the races, a privilege that they enjoyed since the time of Mr. Cecil Gray, the late secretary of the W. I. T. C. Very often their owners wish them to ride and the racing executive do not call on them. They thus suffer a great deal in their income and besides, there is no chance for them to improve their riding and to become jockeys in time.

They also complain that they are punished for the least thing, on the mere complaint of any individual, especially if he is a European. The case of Ebrahim, has been suspended on a complaint against him being lodged by Harrison, the jockey, who, it appears, alleged that he accosted him in a race and held his reins, seems to have decided them in taking the step they have done.

The racing executives, on the other hand, it appears, contend that it is not safe to allow these immature riders to ride in a race, especially where big fields are concerned, as they endanger the lives of others There may be something in this contention. Still once fails to see how these Indian riders are likely to become reliable riders, if they are not given an opportunity of proving their abilities. Perhaps the best solution would be to select the better ones and give them a chance during a season or so and eliminate incapable ones, who aspire to become jockeys. Their complaints also should receive a sympathetic hearing and they should not be dealt with in an arbitrary manner without going into the nature of the complaints properly.

Two boys who refused to join the strikers were severely handled and have been removed to hospital.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

The following horses have been struck out from the Civil Service Cup:—Greylight, Alice, Hardup, Lord Grey, Arlington, Little Simon, Lady Lyric, Nickel, Upstart, Enfant Gate.

RUPEE CREDIT IN FAVOUR OF JAPAN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Special arrangements have been entered into by his Majesty's Government under which rupee credits in favour of Japan to the extent of 3 crores will be opened during the next two months against the transfer to the Government of India of gold held on behalf of the Bank of England in this country. The cold so received will be placed in the Paper Currency Reserve against disbursements involved in this transaction.

QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers, kindly give me the names and addresses of those, who collect postage stamps of various countries?—Yours, etc.

V. L. WAGLE.

44, Topiwalla's Bungalow,
Grant Road, Bombay.

The Commissioner in Sind has appointed a committee of six members with the Collector of Karachi as chairman to investigate the question of rise in house rents in Karachi. The committee are being required to submit their report and recommendations as soon as possible.

(Continued from Column 5.)

paper seeks to represent and to instruct, the "Times" itself remains still unregenerate and unconverted.

Women Detenus.

The "Bengalee."—We are glad to learn that the two Hindu ladies of Bankura named Sindhubala, who were arrested under the Defence of India Act have been released. From enquiries, we have made, we learn that the Police made a mistake in arresting both these women. The order was to arrest one of the Sindhubalas and the wrong one was also arrested. A mistake of this kind is highly reprehensible and should never have been made. Those responsible for it should be severely dealt with. Upon an enquiry into the case of the other Sindhubala, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson was able to order her release. So far so good. But we cannot help thinking that it is always a very serious matter to direct the arrest of Indian women under the Defence of India Act. Cases of this kind are calculated greatly to add to the uneasiness and excitement which the administration of the Defence of India Act has produced.

Opinions of the Day.

Distress in Kaira.

"Young India."—We believe that it was the duty of Government to satisfy themselves by a proper inquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the various complaints and allegations that have been made about the state or the crops and the conduct of the local officials. What the Government did on the other hand, was, it seems to us, to construe everyone of these as a direct challenge to their integrity. We wish in a matter of such seriousness as distress among the agricultural population, through avoidable and unavoidable causes, wiser councils had prevailed. The affected people asked for a sympathetic consideration of their case and an open-minded inquiry into the circumstances by an impartial agency, before the final orders of Government were passed on a momentous question such as this. Even now it is not too late to mend matters and we feel, and feel strongly that an impartial investigation of facts will convince Government of the correctness of the complaints of the people. There is abundant evidence to prove that the distress caused among the people in the Kaira district is *real* and *serious*, and even the most illogical and densely-minded of persons can satisfy themselves on this point only if they are willing and nobody, and much less a Secretariat of "infallibles" has the slightest excuse to overlook facts. The evidence before us is so strong and convincing that we must press upon Government a strict inquiry in the affected areas: Such an inquiry alone will put an end to "mischievous political agitation," whether among officials or non-officials and it is primarily the duty of Government to see that through the ineptitude and petulance of certain high-placed officials, purely *avoidable* distress is not inflicted on poor, innocent people and families.

Housing of Millhands.

The "Hindustan"—At the annual meeting of the Social Service League the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas expressed the hope that some mill-owners will give the necessary funds for providing the League's Settlement at Parel with a building of its own. This desire is by no means extravagant. Cannot mill-owners, who fill the coffers by sweating the labourers, render such an assistance to those very men and their children? In doing this they will be doing a duty they owe to themselves. They are answerable to God for bettering the condition of those through whose sweating they make their fortune. Taking advantage of war conditions they have filled their coffers, and they can hardly get a better opportunity to make good use of their wealth.

Indians as Undesirable Immigrants.

The "Bombay Samachar"—Even the proud Colonists known for excommunicating Indians, took care not to apply the harsh and one-sided laws to educated Indians. Many of them had taken the precaution to declare, during the visit of the late lamented Mr. Gokhale to South Africa, that the doors of South Africa would be always open to educated Indians like him. In spite of all this, it is really puzzling to find Indians of the same class pronounced as prohibited immigrants in one of the foremost cities of British East Africa (Mombasa) which is under the aegis of Great Britain. These parts of Africa have close connections with India, and there the Indian currency is in the running. Moreover, the courts of justice there are amenable to Indian laws, and appeals of some cases of Indian merchants residing there, also lie with High Courts of Bombay. Despite all this, if Indian barristers are prohibited from practising in the courts of British East Africa, it would be lowering the prestige, not only of the Indian Bar-Association but also of the High Court of Bombay, in the eyes of the public! We earnestly request the Government of India to take the Indian people in their confidence and disclose to it the grounds on which the prohibitory order was issued by the Government of British East Africa and to pronounce its verdict as to the justness or otherwise of that order, and to take necessary action in the matter.

"The Times" Misrepresentations.

"The Punjabee".—The comments of the "Times" on Indian questions, once again prove the truth of Cobden's oft-quoted observation that one could never be in the path for success, in any great measure of policy, unless one was in opposition to that journal. "Any man" said that great Englishman "who has lived in public life, as I have, must know that it is quite useless to contradict any falsehood or calumny, because it comes up again next day just as ever. There is the 'Times' newspaper always ready to repeat it, and the grosser the better." That the "Times" with the collusion of several other British newspapers should, at the instigation of a coterie of Anglo-Indian agitators start at this moment a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation with the object of prejudicing the British public against the Indian demand for self-government was not at all surprising to those who were acquainted with the past history and traditions of the Printing House Square journal. It was inevitable, wrote Lord Morley many years ago, that those, working for a transformation of public opinion, should incur the hostility of that great newspaper for the simple reason that it had always been the avowed principle of its conductors to keep very close to the political opinion of the country in its unregenerate state. Much water has flowed under the bridge since Lord Morley made this significant observation. Though quite a remarkable transformation has taken place in the political ideals and aspirations of the great people whom the

(Continued in Column 4.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 29, 1918.

A TRUE FRIEND.

The death of Sir William Wedderburn has closed a career of noble inspiration and splendid achievement. All thinking India must mourn to-day, with an overwhelming sense of personal bereavement, the loss of a friend as true and devoted as any this country has ever had. To the service of her highest aspirations Sir William Wedderburn consecrated a long life of stately integrity, unsurpassed steadfastness and unflagging endeavour, with the result that not only India, but the world, is the richer to-day by an example of duty nobly conceived and heroically carried out. He has taken his place in history with that small company who, by their lives, went far to redeem the not always edifying record of European exploitation and Imperialism in the East. It is not often that one pauses to consider the deep and far-reaching, yet subtle and unmanifest, influence which men like Sir William have exerted on the whole attitude, conscious as well as subconscious, of Indians towards British Rule and the British race. Yet it should yield a psychological as well as historic study of profound and instructive interest. Some day, in the near future, when the tension of present controversies and the bitterness of past memories have alike relaxed, some competent student, it may be hoped, will undertake the thesis. It should make a story creditable alike to Great Britain and to India—to the former because she produced sons inspired by such lofty humanity, and to India because she was able to evoke and enlist their devotion to her cause and her ideals, and also because she could repay such a debt of friendship with a depth of loving affection and gratitude which is her special endowment among the races of mankind.

While Sir William Wedderburn's failing strength had been a matter of common knowledge and universal concern in India for some time, his death coming now, when India stands at the threshold of the realization of those aspirations which he had made the engrossing ambition of his own life, cannot but engender a special sorrow. One would have liked him to have been a witness of the winning of the victory. Yet he lived long enough to see the coming of the dawn, and he has died the soldier's death, with his last days, one may guess his last hours, actively devoted to the cause which had been to him the crusade of a life-time. Widely as Sir William and his work for India were known, it is safe to say that few outside the immediate circle of his intimates and of those who came into contact with him through the mutual sympathy begotten of service in a common cause, had any idea of the intensity of his preoccupation on behalf of India's national emancipation, or of the unremitting efforts and sacrifices he put forth in that behalf. A more unassuming man, or a more unostentatious worker, it would have been difficult to find. He combined the maximum of endeavour with the minimum of display. That was the whole temperament of Sir William. A Scotchman, he lacked both the fiery idealism of the more emotional Irishman and the adventurous enthusiasm of the English character. But he brought to the service of his ideals the characteristic faculties of his own race. A silent but unquenchable fervour of faith informed his life, yielding a flame of soft, but steady and pure, illumination. Cautious he was, yet straight as a dart. Prone always to put the most charitable construction upon things,—judging others by his own standards,—anxious not to neglect the humblest co-worker, willing even to parley with unscrupulous enemies in firm reliance on the virtues of verity, Sir William yet remained to the end invincible as to principles, and there was no human agency that could induce him to depart by a hair's breadth from the path indicated by his convictions. In Sir William Wedderburn India has lost a friend who was at-once an idealist, a reformer, an indefatigable worker and a prince among men. His memory will be cherished by her as long as her national consciousness shall endure.

JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

The speeches of the Japanese Premier and Foreign Minister, of which we published a cabled summary from Reuter on Sunday, are as important as they are interesting. It is a curious fact that not nearly enough is known of the part Japan is playing in the war. Occasionally some such interesting item finds its way into the Press as the recent statement that Japanese warships were patrolling the Indian Ocean on behalf of the Alliance as a whole; but, generally, in India especially, there would seem to be a dearth of enlightenment on the subject. A question which has particularly evoked speculation is the non-participation by Japan, with some of her own forces, in the battles being fought in Europe by the rest of the Allies. So long as the Russian Army was in the field the Allies were considered to be sufficiently strong in man-power, and the difficulties of introducing a Japanese Army into Europe served to increase the probabilities against any active participation on land. The defection of Russia and the debacle in Italy, however, modified the position of the Allies, and the feeling has gained ground that the time had arrived when the Japanese Government might be asked to send a strong army to support the forces in France against the increased forces at the disposal of the Germans. It is true that the Japanese Government publicly declared not so long ago that such a course was impossible, and that the Allies were fully acquainted with the situation. Japan, it was held, would be able to give the most valuable assistance by keeping the peace in the East, rather than by an active participation on the battlefields of the West. We have no grounds for believing that Japan has failed in any one respect to respond to the calls of the Allies for assistance, for doubtless these have been made with moderation and with a knowledge of the difficulties Japan had to face. Whether the Allies have seriously discussed the question as to how Japan might best employ her resources for the common victory, or not, it is difficult to say, but during the past few months there has been an appreciable advance in the understanding between the Allies and Japan, and this should be fruitful of much good in the future.

At a time when our minds are obsessed by the military aspect of the war, and the serious changes involved in the outlook by the success or non-success of the armies, there is a tendency to deal very casually with the important political questions which are so vital to the ultimate victory. There has been scaracely more than a passing reference, for instance, made to the events which are taking place in China and Japan at the present time, yet it is certain that the war will affect the whole East not less than the West. The war has transformed the whole of the Far Eastern question. The Russian Revolution was the first great factor to change it, for the co-operation between Russian and Japanese imperialisms had been a great menace to China. Then came the entrance of the United States into the war, which made necessary a change or adjustment of their relations with Japan. The declaration of war against Germany by China, and her acceptance as an Ally, was a third factor which brought the Eastern question into much closer relation with the Allies than was ever dreamt of in the early stages of the war. These three factors have brought the Eastern problems into a prominence they have never had during the war, and the events of the past few months have shown that, by skilful diplomacy, inspired by a common determination to meet one another in a reasonable spirit, a great step in advance has been taken to bring the conflicting interests into agreement. It should be borne in mind that the overthrow of imperialism in Russia has toned down imperial tendencies in Japan and has removed much of the suspicion felt by China against her near neighbour. But the greatest force in the changed situation in the East, a change which will be of the utmost importance to the Allies, is the agreement entered into by the United States and the Japanese Government, whereby the period of tension which had lasted over two years, has come to an end. The differences between these two great nations may be briefly stated. America had always looked with disfavour on the expansive tendency of Japan, especially as it related to China, and in view of the American interests in that country, the need for some definite understanding became imperative. Ever since Japan began to realise her dream of taking an equal place among the great Powers of the world, she has naturally turned her eyes towards China, with which her economic and industrial future is bound up. She is deficient in raw materials, and China can furnish her with all she requires for her great industries. It is quite easy to understand that the centre of gravity of Japanese policy was China, and with the fresh opportunities presented by the war, there has been a rapid development of her trade with that country. On the other hand America viewed with disfavour the prospect of so enormous an increase in Japanese power, and this feeling of distrust was accentuated by certain actions of the Chinese Government, which were generally understood to be the outcome of Japanese influence. When China responded to the call of President Wilson to join in overthrowing the German menace against neutrals, the need for some clearer policy in the East was self-evident. The problem was largely a question of the relations between Japan and the United States, with special reference to the future of China.

It is now a matter of history that a successful attempt was made by the American Foreign Minister and Vicount Ishii, the Japanese Minister, to reach an agreement on these difficult and delicate questions. The former acknowledges the "special interests" of the latter, while explicitly upholding Chinese territorial sovereignty; the latter adheres to the principle of the Open Door, which offers to all nations equal commercial and industrial opportunities in the Chinese market. There can hardly be any doubt that this agreement, if loyally fulfilled, is destined to inaugurate a new and happy era in the political relations of America and Japan. But at the present we are more concerned with the importance of this change in Eastern relations to the Allies who are now in the struggle for life. It is of interest to point out that the improved situation is due in part, at least, to the action of Germany, which has involuntarily brought these two nations together by showing them both, in the Mexican affair, the need for direct contact and explicit agreements in respect of their common interests. By her attempt to enlist the aid of Japan in an attack on America Germany opened the eyes of the people of both countries, and it was the direct cause of the decision of the Japanese Government to send the mission referred to. The most important war effect of this agreement is the closer co-operation that has been made possible between the Allies in the matter of shipbuilding. America is able to furnish the necessary raw material, and can advance large loans, while Japan has sufficent labour available. Before the agreement the American Government put an embargo on the export of steel plates needed for shipbuilding, but when Japan undertook to employ her new ships in the manner most favourable to the common interest, and to make Japanese liners at once available for trans-Atlantic service, the embargo was withdrawn. Now the Japanese shipyards are working at full pressure, and America is supplying them with all the raw materials they need. Had the Russian Government not collapsed so utterly, there would have been splendid opportunities of co-operation between the Japanese and the Americans in backing up the Russian armies, and even yet Japan may render most valuable service on the Eastern coasts. In the present uncertain state of affairs in Russia, when the irresponsible party now in power may even turn forces against their allies, the presence of a strong ally in the East is of the greatest value. The improved relations between Japan, China, and the United States, may prove a decisive factor in the coming months. The statement of Count Terauchi, the Japanese Premier, that "Japan holds herself responsible for the peace of this part of the world and, if it were endangered, would not hesitate to take proper measures," reveals the right kind of determination. At the same time it may be hoped that Japan will play her part in accord with the new spirit of amity that governs her relations with the Allies, especially America, and also with a full sense of recognition of the non-aggressive ideals which the civilized world has endorsed since 1914, and by which the Allies have taken their stand.

Notes of the Day.

The Growing Drift.

Telegrams received during the last few days bear evidence of the slow but growing drift between Germany and Austria. The free Austrian comments on German affairs, promises given by Count Czernin to Socialists and the generally conciliatory tone of Czernin's speech, as Reuter stated yesterday, have displeased German governing circles which command newspapers, with the result that the German press comment has been singularly sharp and disagreeable. On the other hand sane opinion in Austria is gathering force. Thus we are told that the Austrian Liberal and Socialist opinion, which is powerful, resents the arrogant tone and uncompromising attitude of Germany which makes negotiation impossible and only strengthens the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war.

Austria's War Weariness.

The war-weariness of Austria is reflected in her desire to entice the United States into peace negotiations. This accounts for the reception which greeted Czernin's announcement to an Austrian delegation that his Reichsrath speech had been communicated to President Wilson before delivery and equally for the fury of the pan-German press at Czernin's attitude to America which it describes as endangering Germany's interests. It is not necessary to place much reliance on this, for evidently it is all part of a pre-arranged game. But there is little doubt that Austria is anxious to conclude a separate peace with America and that her acquiescence in German duplicity is prompted more by the fear of Berlin than by a cheerful readiness to stand by an ally.

Not a Step Nearer.

The speeches of Count Czernin and von Hertling have deservedly evoked many biting comments in the Allied capitals. The "Daily Chronicle" sums up the attitude when it points out that nothing but Germany's defeat will bring a change of heart and the general sentiment is crystalized in the conviction expressed in the Rome telegram that the exchange of speeches, however noble and wise, with the Central Empires, is mere waste of breath. The comments of "Vorwaerts" indicate how the speeches have failed to satisfy what little independence there is in Germany itself. As it says Hertling's speech is a real masterpiece, as it can be interpreted both in favour of unexationists and pacifists. For the rest, nothing could be more completely damning than the comment of the Dutch press that Hertling has not brought the world a single step nearer peace.

"The Argument of Force."

Professor Pollard in a recent lecture at King's College commented incisively on the modifications of political doctrines for which the war had been responsible. He pointed out that President Wilson, for instance, has given the *coup de grace* to the Monroe Doctrine. From another point of view, however, he has extended it so as to embrace the whole world. The doctrine, as originally framed, Prof. Pollard said, put a veto on the intervention of any European Power in the Western Hemisphere, and the United States, on the other hand, undertook to abstain from forceful influence in Europe. But in the meanwhile the United States had grown too large and the world too small for such a policy. The world had become a unity. This war was essentially a civil war, and as in the case of all civil unions, the first quarrel was over the "artilces of association." The quarrel turned on the question whether the world should be ruled by the force of argument or the argument of force.

Social Reform and Political Agitation.

A notable feature of Mr. Jayakar's presidential address before the Poona District Conference, which held its sittings at Lonavala, on Saturday, was the emphasis he laid on the necessity of popular political leaders advocating social reform and undertaking social service, as well as carrying on political agitation. Mr. Jayakar emphasised this because, as he said, the spirit of equality and democracy underlay all those activities and that, further, the latter constituted the test of their sincerity. Mr. Jayakar merely emphasised the obvious, but that he should have done so is a testimony to the fact that the new type of Indian political leaders are alive to the truth that no progress can be real and permanent unless it is progress in all directions of national life. It was the recognition of this fact that led the Indian National Congress for the first time in its history to pass a resolution at its session in Calcutta "urging the removal of all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes, the disabilities being of the most vexatious and oppressive character."

"Need for Protection."

Lord Bryce, who presided, said, according to the report in a contemporary, that if the United States had refrained from joining the Allies, and if Germany had chanced to win the war, America would still have been embroiled, for Germany would have insisted on extending her protection to the Germans who occupied a large area of land in Southern Brazil. Those settlers, enjoying their freedom from the Imperial restraint, were not at all anxious, as he found when travelling in Brazil, for any such intervention, but Germany would certainly have "found their need for protection" and for the extension of German *Kultur* to them.

Sloppy and Dishonest.

"Justice," the anti-national organ of Madras, says:—

Mr. H. S. L. Pollock speaking at a Socialist meeting in London on behalf of the Indians in South Africa, is reported to have said that India wanted its own national Government and would be content with nothing less and would not be happy until it got it. We are at a loss to understand wherefrom Mr. Pollock got his brief to speak on behalf of the whole of India.

The glaring misrepresentations contained in this small passage are due either to wilful malignity or sheer ignorance and stupidity,—though one would have thought that even "Justice" knew how to spell Mr. Polak's name. The meeting referred to,—it took place in Nottingham by the way, not in London,—was not a "Socialist meeting" but a Joint Conference of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, and those present, of course, included a large number, probably the majority, who are far from being Socialists. Nor did Mr. Polak speak on behalf of Indians in South Africa but as the accredited representative of the Indian National Congress, a fact which "Justice" should have known, if Reuter did not. And that was his claim to speak on behalf of the whole of India,—excluding the microscopic minority,—official and non-official,—for whom "Justice" holds a brief. The passage is characteristic of the sloppy and dishonest political methods of this Madras organ.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary, Captain C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary and the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas arrived from Delhi yesterday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended the Committee Meeting of the Children's Branch held at the Depot yesterday morning. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended the lecture on the "Battle of Marne" by Lieut.-Colonel F. W. MacDonald at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall in the afternoon.

Surgeon W. R. Edwards and Colonel H. F. Cleveland have arrived at Government House.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

CONCERT IN AID OF "OUR DAY."

A very successful Concert was arranged in aid of the "Our Day" Fund last evening at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. The Gymkhana has seldom presented a gayer or more sparkling appearance than it did yesterday. The Concert programme was a varied and well-selected one. Miss J. B. Petit gave the "Cradle Song" and Miss Gedge rendered a violin solo. "A Sergeant in the Line" and "Bird in the Love Divine" were respectively presented by Mr. Edwin Gellett and Miss F. E. Davar. One of the most enthusiastically appreciated items, as it was also one of the most excellently rendered, was the duologue scene from Romeo and Juliet by Miss C. Jehangir and Miss F. Murzban, who, by the way; have figured at previous Concerts at the Gymkhana and are great favourites. They seem to hit it off together remarkably well, and fully deserved the congratulations they received. Mr. and Mrs. James McGrath, needless to say, were quite an acquisition to the programme. Mrs. Jamieson did very well in a couple of songs. There was general regret at Lord Lathom not being able to contribute his share to the evening's programme. But altogether a very pleasant—and profitable evening was spent by the members and their friends.

"OUR DAY" FUND IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

Lady Pentland has received through Mrs. Bhore the sum of Rs. 16,046-12-10 being the proceeds of "Our Day" celebrations in the Cochin State to be added to the collections of the Madras Presidency in aid of the "Our Day" Red Cross Fund.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

STARVATION THREATENING PETROGRAD.

PEASANTS REFUSE TO SELL GRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

Owing to the peasants refusing to sell grain for the depreciated paper roubles, the closing of the Ukrainian and other granaries and disorganisation of transport, the inhabitants of Petrograd, including many thousands of undisciplined soldiery, will shortly be faced with starvation.

It appears that civil war is spreading in Finland, where Russian soldiers and sailors are apparently co-operating with Finnish Red Guards.

MAXIMALIST SUCCESSES IN THE SOUTH

Maximalists claim successes at various places in south Russia, notably Sebastopol, where it is reported that the naval forces sided with the Soviets and the supporters of the Rada were dispersed.

Owing to Maximalists arresting the leaders of Polish military organisations Polish legionaries have occupied several railway stations in the Government of Mogilieff and disarmed the Russian garrisons.

RUSSIA'S CITIZEN NAVY.

ALL COMMANDING PERSONNEL TO BE ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

A decree has been issued providing that the personnel of the Navy shall consist of citizens all having the same rights. Every sailor shall be entitled to belong to any political party and to profess openly his views. The entire commanding personnel is to be elected by universal suffrage.

UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC.

RADA DECLARES COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

The Ukrainian Rada by 308 votes to four has made a proclamation of the complete independence of the Ukrainian Republic. It declares it wishes for friendship with Roumania and Turkey and other neighbouring Powers. It will support no war and desires for the Ukrainian peoples peace as soon as possible.

RUSSIANS AND ROUMANIANS.

SERIOUS FIGHTING NEAR GALATZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 28.

Serious fighting is reported in a telegram from Bressilovsk between the Russians and the Roumanians in the vicinity of Galatz on the 20th January. The Ninth and a portion of the Tenth Siberian Divisions attempted to break through, in order to regain the Russian territory from which they were cut off by the Roumanians.

Heavy artillery and also monitors on the Danube were engaged. The attempts so far have failed.

Fighting continues.

HUNGARIAN CABINET.

WEKERLE BECOMES PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

A new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed with Wekerle as Premier. A Budapest telegram states that the King has sanctioned the new Government programme, comprising the formation of a national Hungarian Army and drawing up of a new Austro-Hungarian commercial treaty.

CZERNIN'S REICHSRATH SPEECH.

COMMUNICATED TO DR. WILSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 28.

The "Cologne Gazette's" Vienna correspondent says that Czernin told an Austrian delegation that his Reichsrath speech had been communicated to President Wilson before delivery. The announcement was cheered.

Pan-German press is furious at Czernin's attitude to America which it describes as endangering Germany's interests.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

FORMER'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 28.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says official circles know that Austria is anxious to conclude a separate peace with America but is restrained by fear of Berlin. Austria knows that bankruptcy awaits her after the war and can hope for financial help from Wall Street only, moreover substantial sums sent home by Austrain emigrants are an asset she would like to preserve.

HE LABOURED FOR INDIA AND LABOURED NOT IN VAIN.

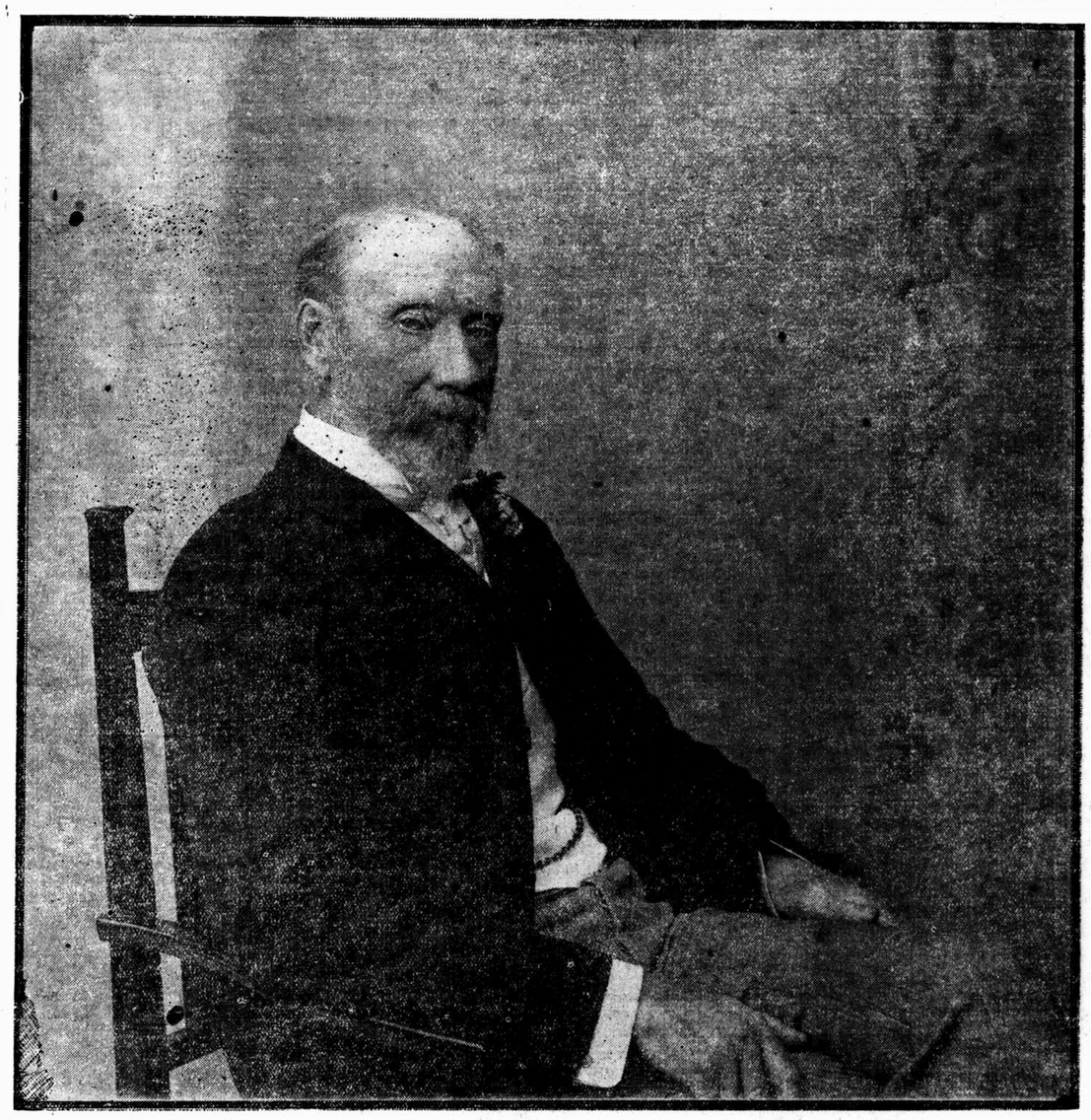

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

No man ever fulfilled in more overflowing measure a promise of service to a cause than did Sir William Wedderburn in regard to his promise to the Indian National Congress in 1889 when he said: "I have passed a quarter of a century among you, and during that period of time I have not known what it was to suffer an unkindness from a native of India. During that period I have been in the service of the people of India, and have eaten their salt. And I hope to devote to their service what still remains to me of active life."—From the Presidential Address to the Fifth Indian National Congress, 1889. To the last he laboured for India and sacrificed for her money and health.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

ITALIAN PREMIER ON COMPLETE UNANIMITY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 28.

The Italian Premier in an interview in London said:—The result of his conferences with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil were most satisfactory. They agreed on all essential political matters both in principle and as regards methods. Certain Italian papers had expressed disappointment at Mr. Lloyd George's references to Austria, but there was not a shadow of misunderstanding between the British and Italian Governments.

Signor Orlando, paying a tribute to the British troops in Italy mentioned that a British ambulance had saved his wounded son on the Piave. The presence of the Prince of Wales on the Italian front had profoundly impressed the Italians.

Signor Orlando confessed that he had had considerable misgivings after the disaster at Caporetto but the heroism of the Italian troops and the co-operation of the British and the French had restored the equilibrium.

Sr. Orlando predicted that the next enemy offensive would be again on the Italian front.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig reports hostile artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Ribecourt and south-west of Cambrai.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We dispersed by fire an enemy party approaching our lines south of Lens.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 28.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Sir Douglas Haig says: "Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one of the enemy. We bombed the railway station and communications at Treves at mid-day.

All of our machines returned.

PEACE DEBATE IN REICHSTAG

DEFINITE PRONOUNCEMENT DEMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 28.

The debate in the Reichstag was continued on Saturday. The speakers as on the previous day were generally critical, even the pan-Germans not venturing to air violent annexationist views.

Socialist David and Progressive Naumann demanded a definite pronouncement on the subject of Belgium, and a serious consideration of Dr. Wilson's peace proposals and a repudiation of undisciplined advocates of conquest like Tirpitz and the Fatherland party and better guarantees for the right of self-determination for the border peoples.

Kuehlmann replying, promised to do his best to broaden the representative bodies, in the occupied territories. He said that as a result of this debate, he would resume the difficult negotiations at Brestlitovsk with increased certainty that they would result in an honourable peace.

BOMBING OF GEERITAZEE.

BRITISH PAY COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

It is announced that Britain has paid 92,976 guilders compensation for material damage done by the bombing of Geeritazee on April 29th by British aeroplanes.

HEAVY RAINS AT KACKAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 28.

Heavy rains have fallen at Kackay in Queensland and it is reported that the town is submerged. Appalling mortality is feared.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

SPREADS INSIDE THE GREAT WALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Jan. 27
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 28.

Plague has spread inside the Great Wall towards Taiynaneru, but the authorities are now active with preventive measures and it is hoped that the outbreak will soon be controlled.

BRITISH RAID ON MANNHEIM.

TREMENDOUS PANIC CAUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. Jan. 29.

A telegram from Geneva says that travellers from Mannheim state that the British air-raid on January 24th caused a tremendous panic. The people rushed into the street half clothed and an angry crowd after the departure of the raiders collected shouting for peace.

ENEMY'S PROBABLE DECISIVE BLOW.

MR. BAKER'S REVIEW OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan 28.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. Jan. 29.

The War Secretary Mr. Baker, in his weekly review of the war, says, as the time approaches when the enemy will endeavour to strike a decisive blow in the West it must be emphasised that he will not content himself with military operations on a large scale. During the past fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to home ports to be refitted and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken will be launched against our lines of communication with France in order to interrupt the steady flow of munitions for our armies and food supplies for the Allies.

DEATH OF MR. T. ANDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. Jan. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Anderson, late Chief Engineer, Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of the Indian Cotton Merchants' Association at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution recording with profound regret, the news of the death of Sir William Wedderburn and has decided to close the Mulji Jetha Cotton Market as a mark of respect to his memory.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to England they had not awakened in September 1914 to the full significance of the war, their big army was not yet ready, and they had very few munition works. The Germans said that if they got to England they would do there as they had done in Belgium. All this was averted by the Allied victory at the Marne and it would be no exaggeration to say that civilisation itself would have died if they had not won at the battle of the Marne.

TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMIES.

From that great disaster they were saved by the British Expeditionary Force and the French Army. They owed an enormous debt of gratitude to the men who fell in the early days of the war, to those French and English soldiers who fought during the retreat and at the Marne. It was said that the memories of men were short, and it was well to draw attention to the great importance of the battle of the Marne and to the great debt of gratiude which they owed to those who fell there.

He had specially come from Baroda with this object in view. He had also another object in view and that was to do something for disabled soldiers, for they could not raise a finer memorial to the soldiers that had fallen in the war than by helping disabled soldiers. He earnestly appealed to those present to give some donation to the funds of Queen Mary Technical School for Disabled Soldiers. (Cheers.)

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Colonel Macdonald, said it was quite true to say, as the lecturer had remarked, that the memories of men were sometimes short. He would, however, say that there was no Britisher or no citizen of the British Empire who would ever forget the magnificent endurance and staying power and courage which their troops showed during the great retreat and at the battle of the Marne as was pointed out in the very lucid and interesting lecture delivered by Colonel Macdonald. (Cheers). His Excellency endorsed the closing remarks of the lecturer that there should be something added to the funds of the Queen Mary Technical School. Colonel Macdonald had come all the way from Baroda to help the cause. His Excellency was sure they would go away with a sense of feeling after hearing the lecture, that as the Germans were driven away at the battle of the Marne, so before many months were over they (the Germans) would be running away and the Allies would complete their victory. (Continued cheers).

"BATTLE OF THE MARNE."

THE GREAT RETREAT.

LT.-COL. MACDONALD'S LECTURE.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. P. Macdonald, Resident, Baroda, delivered before a large and distinguished audience at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bombay, yesterday, a lecture on "The Great Retreat and the Battle of the Marne." The lecture was delivered in aid of the funds of Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers (Byculla). H. E. Lord Willingdon presided at the lecture; and among those present was H. E. Lady Willingdon.

Col. Macdonald, delivering the lecture, said it was right to tell at the start that there was no original work on the subject-matter of that evening's lecture. Speaking of French strategy and the French plan of campaign he said the French knew that their armies were numerically inferior to those of the enemy, and they consequently based their strategy on open strategic squares. On mobilisation they massed their troops at the four corners of the square, as they did not know where the blow would fall. The business of the operating square was to beat a continuous retreat without seriously engaging the enemy. Everybody knew that in view of the large numerical enemy superiority the French army had to retreat, which they succeeded in doing, losing but without ceasing to be a fighting force. The lecturer described the dispositions of the armies at Mons, Charleroi and Namur. On the extreme left of the army before Mons was the British Expeditionary Force. The operating corner of the Anglo-French armies consisted of three lakhs of men, and it was believed that the Germans would not at the start be able to put more than four lakhs through Belgium, and it was further believed that a great deal of that number would be absorbed by the operations during the march through that country, and that the Allied army would then be able to deal with that part of the German army.

FALL OF NAMUR.

This belief arose on two presumptions. The first was that Namur would stand but that fortress however, fell like a house of cards before the big Austrian guns of which the power nobody had known until then. The second presumption was destroyed by the fact that the Germans were able to put very nearly a million men instead of the four lakhs that had been expected, at the operating corner, with the result that the Anglo-French square was greatly outnumbered. Before a tremendous onslaught Namur fell quickly and the German army marched on and the Allied army began to retreat either on the night of the 22nd or the morning of the 23rd August, 1914. Through some hitch on account of some reason or another the British army did not know of the French retreat soon. Another disturbing news which General French received was that he had four full German corps before him instead of two, and some cavalry, and these now tried to outflank him.

THE GREAT RETREAT.

Then began the great retreat. The role played in it by the British army was very important. The devotion of the men of the British Expeditionary Force, which was called "the contemptible little army" by the Germans, was so splendid that it kept the enemy off and after undergoing incredible suffering got to the lines without being knocked off completely. It saved the operating corner of the French Army, a fact which was admitted by the French; and it was this saving of the operating corner which made "the Marne" possible.

The lecturer then described the dispositions of the armies on the 2nd September when the Germans made tremendous onslaughts to secure another big Sedan. After the war of 1771 France had felt herself pretty secure on the Belgian frontier and consequently had directed her attention to fortify her eastern frontier between Verdun and Belfort. Here she had raised a strong line of fortifications but there was one gap through which the Germans hoped to break through, envelope the whole of the French army there and secure as stated above another big Sedan. The battle of the Marne was really made up of three tremendous actions. After a terrific bombardment, the enemy launched regiment after regiment of infantry, which the French drove back at the point of the bayonet. These operations lasted for five days. On the 6th September the Germans were definitely beaten here but they hung on for five days more under the impression that the whole of the French reserves was massed there. It was the splendid personality of General Castenal and his genius as a commander that enabled the French army to beat back an army three times larger. On one of those days the French armies stood in imminent danger of a disaster, which was, however, averted by the magnificent dash of the centre under General Foch who had the smallest of the French armies under him: and then the German armies began to retire suddenly.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE.

The enemy left thousands of dead and many guns and other war material behind. The importance of the battle of the Marne was indeed great. What would have happened, the lecturer asked, if the Allies had not won at the Marne? He said Paris would have been sacked, its treasures carried to adorn the ugliest capital in Europe the fairest cities and the great commercial ports of France destroyed. That would have been the result if the Germans had won at the Marne. Some might perhaps think this was a picture drawn too black. That, however, was not the case if they re-read Bernhardi, studied his book and read the instructions to German officers as to the way in which war should be waged. And they might further ponder over the fate of Belgium. Bernhardi's book was full of one thing and that was the destruction of France, who was to be so completely destroyed that she should never again be able to cross Germany's path. After that Russia could not have done much, and as

(Continued in Column 5.)

LOOTING IN BOMBAY.

DIEN BUILDING.

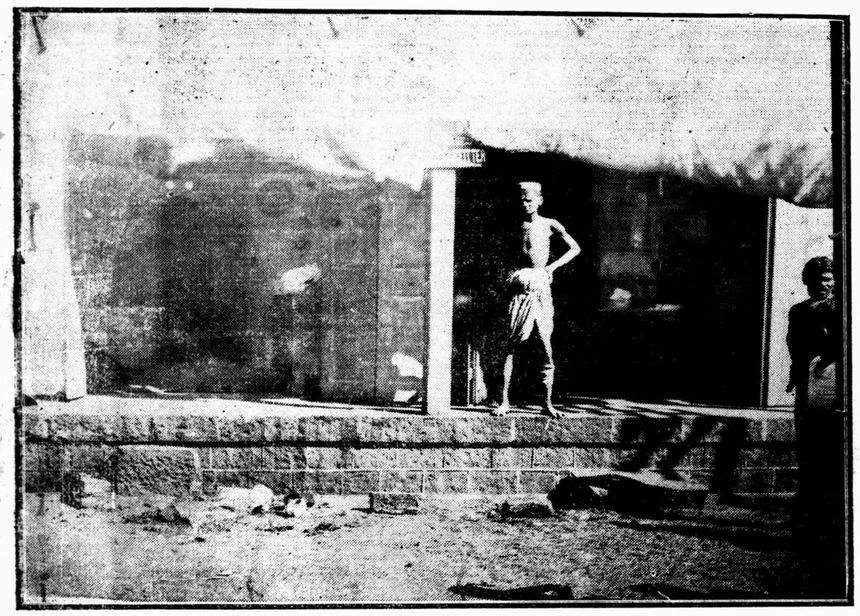

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

NO. 1. SHOP, SHOWING THE OWNER ASLEEP AFTER THE LOOT.
NO. 2. SHOP, THE OWNER AWAKE AND SORROWFUL.

KUMBHERTUKDA.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

GRAIN SHOPS THAT WERE LOOTED. THE GROUND IN FRONT WAS SCATTERED WITH FALLEN GRAIN.

PAREL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

GROCERY SHOP LOOTED AND BADLY D AMAGED.

POWERS OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TRANSFER TO CORPORATION

SIR IBRAHIM'S VIGOROUS PLEA.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when the budget estimates were passed without any appreciable change. The Corporation also took into consideration the draft representation to Government transferring to them the powers vested in the City Improvement Trust, but had not finished the debate, when the meeting was adjourned.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the budget estimates.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar moved: "That the water revenue derived from the Port Trust be fixed at Rs. 2,22,769 at annas 8 per 1,000 gallons."

Mr. Navalkar said the Port Trust had been making large profits over the water supplied by it to ships, and he quoted figures in support of his statement. He therefore thought the present rate should be increased to annas 8 per 1000 gallons.

Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, said the Port Trust had to bear the expenses of providing pipes to pump the water into the ships, build tanks for the storage of water and undergo other expenses. He did not think the Port Trust was making a large profit over the water.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla advised Mr. Navalkar to withdraw the motion and leave it to the Standing Committee to ascertain whether the rates which the Port Trust charged the ships were justifiable having regard to the rates the Municipality charged that body. There was the fact that the Port Trust charged annas 7 for the water which it got at annas 6½ from the Municipality.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia also advised Mr. Navalkar to withdraw the motion in view of what had been said.

The proposition was withdrawn.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the disposal of the donation of Rs. 30,000 given by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. The letter stated:

"I now forward for approval a plan and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 40,400, for the construction of the proposed building, and I propose that the excess in the estimated cost over the sum offered by Sir Ibrahim be met from Municipal funds. For this purpose I have provided a sum of Rs. 10,400 in the draft loan works estimates for 1918-19. At the present time the Municipality is paying rent amounting to Rs. 2,880 per annum for a dispensary and two Urdu schools in the immediate neighbourhood, which can be accommodated in the proposed new building. The rent for the land to be occupied by the proposed building is Rs. 1,316 per annum payable to the Improvement Trust."

On the motion of Sir D. M. Petit the letter was approved. He said the building would house two useful institutions,—one a dispensary and the other, a school,—and would save them about Rs. 1,000 yearly.

WATERSUPPLY FOR CHEMICAL FACTORY.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copies of correspondence with the Salsette Chemical Company asking for a water supply for a large chemical factory which they proposed erecting at Vikroli. They would require about 50,000 gallons per day from next year, but ultimately they would take about one lakh of gallons per day. Other companies also,—a large tinned meat firm—proposed building a factory there; it was suggested that the Pawai Water Works should be used for the supply of the water.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee for their report. He said that Government could have their own schemes for supplying water in this area, and he did not see why the Corporation should undertake new responsibilities.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded, and the motion was accepted.

GRANT TO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner, referring to the annual grant of Rs. 10,000 by the Municipality to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and forwarding a copy of a note by Dr. Turner in regard "to the work done in connection with the control of tuberculosis in Bombay. Since that note was written, the Western India Turf Club has most generously contributed two lakhs of rupees towards the cost of a Sanatorium, and when a suitable building has been secured and equipped, the League will be in a position to develop the useful work it is doing much more rapidly than in the past."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna this letter was recorded.

WORK DONE IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Turner in his note stated:

The work in the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis in Bombay is at present carried on by the Anti-Tuberculosis League. It consists of the provision of two Dispensaries with a Medical Officer in charge of each and three Nurses. Patients come to the Dispensaries and are treated there. The Medical Officers and Nurses visit the houses of the patients and give advice as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and inquire into the incidence of the disease in families and advise them to come to the Dispensary.

Lectures illustrated with magic lantern slides are given by the Medical Officer and pamphlets printed in the vernaculars are freely distributed.

An annual meeting is held and the report freely circulated—beyond this the League cannot go until a sanatorium and an hospital are provided.

The League has now been working 5 years.

The work is carried out in intimate relation with the Health Department, as all cases coming to the notice of the Medical Officers of the League are reported to the Health Officer and to the District Registrars for disinfection, etc., and the District Registrars notify to them cases which come to their knowledge, so that the homes of such persons come under the supervision of the League.

PRESENT POSITION.

Although much has been done, the progress made in controlling the disease is slow.

The Health Department have requested the private medical practitioners and the Hospitals to give early information of all cases of Tuberculosis coming to their knowledge and the notification of Tuberculosis has been made compulsory. That the information is not forthcoming is evidenced by the following figures:

In 1916, 1,902 deaths were returned as due to Tuberculosis.

2,877 cases of Tuberculosis came to the notice of the Health Department in 1916.

(i) Of these 1,128 were notified *before death*—

(a) 872 by the the Medical Officers of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

(b) 106 by Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(c) 72 by private medical practitioners.

(d) 63 by District Registrars of the Health Department.

(e) 15 by War Hospitals.

(ii) 1,749 were notified *after death*—

(a) 291 by Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(b) 187 by private medical practitioners.

(c) 1,207 by District Registrars of the Health Department as verified from information collected from the friends and relations of the deceased.

(d) 2 by the Port Health Officer.

(e) 62 by War Hospitals (including 2 by Hospital Ships).

It will thus be seen that the information given to the Health Department by private medical practitioners is 72 notified as suffering out of 2,877 and 187 certified as having died of Tuberculosis out of 1,912.

The League is a separate body supported by the Government of Bombay, the Municipality and the public.

It is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions including Rs. 10,000 per annum from Government and Rs. 10,000 from the Corporation and Rs. 5,000 per annum from Sir Ratan Tata and Rs. 8,000 from the Western India Turf Club.

The organisation and supervision are done by the two Joint Honorary Secretaries—Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer for Infectious Diseases.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League is thus what might be termed a philanthropic organisation to reach the poorer classes and give treatment, advice and instruction regarding the disease. There is no doubt it is doing an enormous amount of good but lack of funds prevents the completion of its efforts in the form of a sanatorium and hospital.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

To sum up, the points to be dealt with may be divided into two heads:—

(i) Prevention.

(ii) Treatment.

(*i*) *Prevention.*—By obtaining early information of every case of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary or Glandular, the relatives of the patient can be advised how to prevent the distase spreading, precautions can be taken and the case removed to a suitable place for treatment and isolation where the relatives and those who have been in contact can be put under observation, and action taken to improve the insanitary defects of the house or room.

Dwellings should be provided where the people who live in them and the children born in them have a chance of life.

(*ii*) *Treatment.*—There is no doubt that the Tuberculin treatment alone is not the absolute panacea many have claimed it to be. Combined with hygienic treatment, with careful supervision undertaken by painstaking physicians, certain good result will follow: but there is no sure road to the cure of Tuberculosis unless every circumstance is considered and every measure taken after ascertaining the conditions and circumstances surrounding each case.

To make any serious impression on the prevention and treatment of the disease, the scope of work done by the League should be enlarged.

My Report of March 1915 dealt fully with the measures necessary to control the disease and these are summarised as follows:—

Two Tuberculosis Officers should be appointed under the Executive Health Officer and two Dispensaries provided.

A Hospital of 100 beds should be provided for the poor for acute cases with Dispensary attached.

A Sanatorium of 100 beds in a suitable place in or near Bombay easily accessible so as to be of educative as well as curative value."

LEAVE TO HEALTH OFFICER.

The Commissioner had written to the corporation that Dr. John. A Turner, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., "be granted with effect from the 1st May 1918, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, the privilege leave which may then be due to him combined with special leave for a period sufficient to bring the total period of leave up to six months. Dr. Turner does not propose to leave until Dr. Goldsmith returns to duty. Dr. Goldsmith is expected to arrive at the end of April or the beginning of May. As Dr. Turner does not propose to return to Bombay on the expiry of his leave, I request that his letter may be laid before the Corporation, as well as the Standing Committee."

Dr. Sukhia in moving that the letter be referred to a committee said it was not the time to speak anything of the services rendered by Dr. Turner. When the report of the committee came before them they would have ample time and opportunity to comment on it.

Mr. J. B. Petit hoped that the committee would take such steps as were necessary in regard to advertising, etc., should it be necessary.

The proposal was adopted.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST POWERS.

Sir Ibrahim then moved that the draft representation to Government transferring to the Corporation the powers and duties vested in the City Improvement Trust be adopted.

The mover said it was a report signed by almost the whole committee, and there were only two minutes. Dealing with Mr. Shepherd's minute he said the former had said that in other cities the work was done by the Municipality, and Sir Ibrahim said the Corporation asked for nothing, but that it should come into its own. It was admitted on all hands that the work of the Trust was not of a satisfactory nature, and he agreed that Mr. Shepherd's note of dissent was written in a fair spirit. Coming to the contention that the method of improvement of slums by demolition was not the proper one, the speaker quoted Nagpada and Mandvi-Koliwada schemes, which were less expensive and more sanitary compared to the Underia Street Scheme which was carried on on a different method. Sir Ibrahim said the Corporation was in a perpetual minority on the Board of the Trust, and their wishes could never be carried out.

MR. ORR CHALLENGED.

He had challenged Mr. Orr often to prove his contention to the satisfaction of the Corporation, in the Corporation itself, but that had never been done. The schemes which had been carried on on the methods suggested by Mr. Orr, had proved to be disastrous to the Trust from the financial point of view. Sir Ibrahim then went on explaining the purpose for which the Trust was constituted, and gave a long history of that body from its very inception. He had to do this in order that the statements made by Mr. Wadia and others should not be taken as gospel truths, as they were airing them in the public so often. The Legislature had laid down certain strict rules, but he thought that in many cases even under those rules less compensation was paid to the owners of property than was equitably due. The sanitary improvements that were now being carried on by the Trust cost them little or next to nothing and were carried at the cost of the public, and he asked whether the Board wanted to carry out all these improvements at the entire expense of the land-owners. If the members had gone into the history of the Trust more fully they would have found out that the Board had done not much improvement during the last eight years.

NOT A SINGLE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

They had not carried out a single improvement scheme. The Trust was not the body for making roads, but for carrying out sanitary works. They ought not to have undertaken the work of building wide roads before carrying out sanitary improvements. If the Corporation as a body were incapable of carrying on the work of the Trust, and if any member thought so it was his duty either to improve the Corporation or to have nothing more to do with it, otherwise their position was not only undignified, but it was an insult to their abilities. The Trust had frittered away almost a crore of rupees in its Parel Road scheme.

POLICY OF COMPLETE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The policy he was advocating and asking them to adopt was a policy of complete and full local self-government within the City of Bombay carried out by a body representing the citizens of the city. If in the year 1918 anybody said they had not attained that progress which entitled them to claim that they should be entrusted with the work which fell within their purview he did not believe the Corporation would ever believe it.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

DISPUTE IN BORAH COMMUNITY.

SECURITY CASE.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

In the case in which Mr. Nomanbhai Saheb bin Hassanbhai Saheb, Alibhai Kadibhai Ustad, Esufally Waliji Hotelwala and Mahomedally Kaderbhoy Saiwalla were at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not enter into a bond for Rs. 250 and give security by the bonds of two sureties to keep the peace for one year, the Chief Presidency Magistrate recorded further evidence:—

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. H. A. H. Payne appeared for the complainant while Mr. Acworth, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the respondents.

In the case in which Mulla Abdul Hussein Noorbhai in his evidence said:—I deal in Pearls and Iron bars. I am a landed proprietor. I pay about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,700 as Income Tax. I know complainant. He is a Shaikh in the Borah community a Miah Saheb or Mulla of the Community. The feelings in the community are excited. They have been excited since the 8th or 9th of Shaval 19th July 1917. I know respondents 2, 3, 4 for a very long time. I also know the 1st Respondent. There was a meeting at Chandabhai's Mosque on or about 8th or 9th Shaval (29th July). The respondents used to take people to the meeting and provide them with seats. They were there with many others. They kept order saying "Sit down." They used to call people to go and attend the meeting viz. Respondent 2 and Respondent 3 and others. They said keep your shops closed and attend the meeting. I attended it. I followed the proceedings of the meeting. I went to the meeting in the morning and in the forenoon. At the meeting in the morning Mullaji Dedan Said, some matters were being printed in the papers and those who used to get these matters printed should be put out of casts. He further stated that if limb was disease it should be amputated and then only the disease would be got rid of. He said whatever was printed contrary to the views should not be read and said such other things. The big Mullaji was not there. He came later on. After he came he enquired why we had all assembled. They said our feelings were hurt in this way and that way. They said Sir Adamjee's sons, complainant and 1 or 2 Mia Sahebs and one Mombasawalla were connected with this and that they should be put out of caste. At that time my name was not mentioned. Somebody said that the names of those who did not acknowledge the Mullaji should be sent to the Mullaji in writing and somebody gave my name. I say so from information received.

GRIEVANCES AND INSULTS.

I went with my neighbours to Respondent 2 and asked why my name was given. Respondent 1 told me that my name was also mentioned in the chit. I said I was a slave of the Mullaji Saheb and my name should not have appeared. Respondent 1 referred me to the Head Mullaji Saheb. I went to him and he gave me certain information. I waited for a meeting held in the afternoon between 2 and 3 on the ground floor. The sons of Adamji Peerbhoy, complainant, Mombasawalla, one Mia Saheb and one Mulla were excommunicated Respondent 2 and 3 were keeping order at both meetings. At the 2nd meeting Respondents 2 and 3 said "Sit down, Dont shout" and they were acting in that fashion. By acting in that fashion I mean they were the leaders by that I mean if any one stood they used to make him sit down. We all belonged to one said, the Mullaji's side. Nobody expressed opinions against the Mullaji Saheb. There was no element of opposition. We were all saying that the other party should be excommunicated there being a unanimous majority who could say anything.

NEITHER TO LOOK NOR TO SALUTE.

I remember the month of Mohorrum. There is always feast in Dawood Bagh during all the 10 days of Mohorrum. I had gone there once or twice. The first time I went to this feast Respondents 2, 3 and 4 stopped me. Respondents 3 and others told me that I would not be served with dinner. I asked "Why not." Respondents 3 told me that I had gone to a sermon at Charni Road Mosque (Sermons were held on behalf of Sir Adamji at the Charni Road Mosque). Respondents 3 told me I would not be served with food and I was abused in a filthy manner. I said I had not gone there and if they had to say anything they must report it to the Mullaji Saeb. I was insulted and abused, and told that my name had been written. Next day I went to Respondent 1 to make a request. I told him I had been insulted by these people. Respondents 2, 3 and others. He called me on the following day. I went. I saw Mr. Saiebhai Karimbhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Abdul Tyeb, Abdullabhai Faizullabhai, Nooruddin Ibrahim, Fida Alli Hussein and others. Gulamali and Mahomedali were present. Salebhai, Abdul Tyeb, Fidaali and the men whose names I have mentioned asked me why I had gone to the sermons at Charni Road. I told them I had not gone there and that the informants had given the false information. Respondent 3 said here stands the man who has written your name. He pointed out Respondent 4 and said another man has also seen you. So one Haroon was sent for. I dont know who went to fetch him but he was placed before me. I had not seen Respondent 4 at the Badri Mahal meeting. I did see Respondent 3. Respondent 3 pointed out Respondent 4 at the Dawood Baugh on the previous day. At the interview at Badri Mahal Respondent 3 and others were present. I said it was a false charge and was asked to come next day. This was the 3rd day I was called. All the people whose names I have mentioned were there. On the 3rd day, Respondent 1 Mr. Salebhai and others said they that would accept my explanation that I had not gone to the Charni Road Sermon but they asked me whether I had saluted Adamji's sons at Apollo Bunder. I said it was a rule of Islam and God's message to salute, and my hand might have gone up by way of salutation. Respondents (1) and others told me I should not look at them nor salute them. They said I should give a writing. I was told I should not see them. I said injustice was being done to me. I would not accept it. I was told if I wanted to live in safety I should give a writing otherwise I would live at my own risk. Respondent 1 and Salebhai Abdul Tyeb said it. Respondent 1 said it. I refused to agree, but I got afraid and gave a writing. I passed the writing to Respondent 1. Respondent 1 dictated it. Abdul Tyeb wrote it. Nothing further was said.

Mr. Acworth produces the writing at Mr. Velinkar's request.

This bears my signature. It is the writing put in Ex. D. 1. signed it because they pressed me to sign it and I had to sign it. I had no police at my back but I could get them arrested those who used force on me. I have not been to the Badri Mosque since the meeting when the people were excommunicated. I might have gone to the Mosque for prayers, but I have not been to the Badri Mahal. The interview I have described took place upstairs in the Badri Mahal. I have been to the Badri Mahal 3 or 4 times. On those 3 or 4 occasions I met once respondent No. 1. On 2 other occasions Respondent 1 and the other persons whose names I have mentioned. I have seen Respondents 2, 3, and 4 together at the Dawoodbaugh and all the Respondents together at the Badri Mahal. I now say I have seen Respondents 1, 2, and 3 together at the Badri Mahal not Respondent 4. I have seen Respondents 1, 2, and 3 twice at the Badri Mahal, when I went there for my matter about the insult done to me at the Dawoodbagh. Respondent 2 and 3 took no part at the Badri Mahal interview as I was sent for Respondents 2 and 3 were also sent for. I found them there when I went.

RESULTS OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

I recognise the Head Mullaji. I have always done so. Complainant and Adamjee Peerbhoy's sons were excommunicated at the meeting. If they were rightly excommunicated it would be a wrong for a follower of the Mullaji Saheb to associate with them. Respondent 1 in the Head Amil Saheb and very respectable man. He is not the next man to the Mullaji but far below in degree. When the Mullaji Saheb is absent the Amil Saheb acts for him. I recognise Respondent 1 as a leader in the community. I cannot say he consorts with badmashees, have never said it. I cannot read Ex. D properly. There is no such rule that those who associate with the excommunicated should be themselves excommunicated. It would not be right for me to meet these people and more in the company. If I had done wrong I would be liable to be dealt with by the Jamat. If I had done those things referred to in the writing how can I say what they would have thought. It all depends on my own mind. They cannot force me to be either on one side or on the other side.

EVENTFUL NIGHT.

Cross Examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness said:—Respondents 2 and 3 were keeping orders at the Badri Mahal. They took a leading part, Badri Mahal. They took a leading part, others also kept order but they took the leading part. The morning meeting commenced at about 8 or 9 a.m. The next meeting between 2 and 3 that was the meeting at which the people were excommunicated. It lasted till about 5 or 5-30 p.m. I dined at the Dawoodbagh the night I was insulted. After dinner I did not leave with respondents 2 and 3, I and my friends went together. My friends were two or four whose names I don't remember. My brother was with me. My friend was with me when I went to the dinner. It was Mr. Adamali Mulla Hyderali. Mussaji Mimini was not there. Adamji Hyderali was with me when I went and I left. Respondents 2 and 3 abused me in the Dawoodbagh before I sat down to dinner. There were hundreds at that feast, less than 1,000. Many people, almost all, heard Respondent 2 and 3 abused me. Many people intervened. I know one Abdul Hussein whose fathers name I don't know he intervened. My servant intervened, his name is Esoofali also Gulam Husein and Saleh. I feel ashamed to repeat the abuses. I said the feast was of Niaz and insisted on dining. Other people serving asked me to sit down and told me to have my good. I dined next night also. I went to the feast only twice. I am a follower of the Mullaji and always know him. The Adamji Peerbhoy family are my friends, but not great friends; so is complainant. I have gone with them to Matheran. I have also gone alone.

Crossexamined by Mr. B. Desai witness said:—If I had attended the sermon at the Charni Road Mosque they would not have stopped me attending the dinner. What Respondent 1 would have done would have been right the others had no authority. Respondent 1 would not have prevented me attending Respondents 2, 3, 4 and others tried to prevent me from going to the dinner. Respondents 2, 3, 4 tried with 4 or 5 others. Respondent 4 did not stop me, he had to name who had written my name. Besides that he did nothing.

Re-Examined: I have not been to Matheran with Adamjee Peerbhoy's sons or with complainant since they were excommunicated. I have not associated with them. Adamji Peerbhoy's sons gave a feast on a piece of ground adjoining the Charni Road Mosque.

Evidence was postponed to January 17th at 3-30 p.m.

(Initialled) A. H. S. A.
16-1-18.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SPIRES.

At the further hearing of the case, Mr. W. D. Spires was examined.

I am the inspector in charge of the Lamington Road Police Station. The Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitorium is in my section. It is opposite Charni Road station. There is a Musjid in the compound. I recollect a disturbance there about the end of July i.e., at the Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitorium. I received a telephone report after dinner about 9 o'clock. It was either the last day or the last day but one in July. I telephoned around for as many native officers as I could get and asked them to go there. I followed up. I arrived on the spot. I found 5 or 6 men in custody being brought to the station. I went on to the Sanitorium. In order to make enquiries about the disturbance. At the gate was a Pathan and some gentlemen. I questioned them as to what had happened. They went inside and brought out a Borah who appeared very ill or excited or alarmed. He gave me certain information. I made other enquiries. There were crowds towards the Railway Station side and bordering the Railway premises. There were Borahs and Mahomedans and others. The sepoys cleared them off from the Sanatorium. There were stones inside the room from which the Borah gentlemen had come. One or two glass windows had their glasses broken. The men who were arrested were charged with disorderly behaviour before the Honorary Magistrate. 5 were convicted, one was discharged. Some time after the conviction took place 4 men were arrested for disorderly behaviour. I questioned them and they made certain statements. One of them was a Borah 2 were Mahomedans, one was a Hindu. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5. Subsequently one of the four came to the Police Station and made a complaint. He was a Mahomedan I took down his complaint. He made a statement.

Mr. Velinkar: I wish to tender the statement under sections 10 and 157 Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Acworth, Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Desai object.

Magistrate:—I rule that the statement is inadmissible under section 10 until reasonable ground is established that the person and others conspired.

Mr. Velinkar:—The person who made the statement is in Bombay. I know him very well. If there are no influences against his production he can be produced in Court. I know his name. It is inexpedient to disclose his name.

The Magistrate:—I uphold the objection.

Mr. Velinkar arranged with Mr. Spires to fetch the witness forthwith.

MR. AHMEDALLY BASI

The next witness was Shirazoodin Ahmedally Basi S. A. who said:—I am an importing agent. I pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,100 Income Tax. I know Nomanbhai Saheb. I know all the respondents. Respondent 2 is known as "Ustad" that means a Gymnastic Instructor. Respondent 3 keeps a Hotel. One in Bhendy Bazar and another in the Fort. Respondent 4 distributes amongst Borahs. As far as I know he acts as a spy as to what is going on in Borah houses. He is known as "Bawgi." I dont know what that means. I have an office in Appolo Street. I know Mr. Sarafally. He is a Shaikh and is considered a leader. Respondent 4 came near my office for 4 or 5 days as a spy. I particularly marked him on the 27th October 1917. The same evening I came to know his name I received certain information. I was driving in my motor car along Nagdevi Street with Nomanbhai Shaikh Adam at 5 p.m. At that time I saw accused 4 standing on the shop of Tyar and Company and talking. Khan Saheb Mohomedally asked me to stop my car and called me out. He pointed out accused 4 and gave me certain information. Khan Saheb Mia Abedin and Tyebally Mohomedalli Baiduwalla were present. In their presence I asked accused 4 why he was acting as a spy near my office. He told me he had instructions from the Amil Saheb to keep a watch on the adversaries and that accordingly he used to note down the names and stood near their offices. My adversaries he meant adversaries of the Mulla who did not recognise the Mulla. He considered me as an adversary. Khan Saheb asked Respondent 4 whether he recognised me and whether he had watched my office. Respondent 4 said he had noted the number of my motor car as he had instructions to stand near my office he used to stand there. After that I left. I complained to the Commissioner of Police through Messrs. Payne and Company. I did nothing before that. I did not see anybody. I know Respondent 1, Nomanbhai Saheb. I had an interview with him about another matter which occurred previous to this. That was on or about the 14th or 15th September. One Kinariwalla who attended a feast in honour of the birth-day of the Mullaji Saheb abused me in the presence of 5 or 6 Amil Sahebs of different mosques and called me a Muddai (one who does not recognise the Mullaji) and threatened to show (see me.) I complained to Respondent 1 and Mohsinbhai Saheb about this that some bundobust ought to be made. They promised to do that. For a month and 3 I went and saw respondent 1 about this matter but no *bundobust* was made. On November 1st I received an annonymous letter. I sent it to the Commissioner of Police. I have seen Nomanbhai Saheb on 10 or 12 occasions since July. I did not on any of these occasions see any of the other respondents there. I saw respondent 1 in a room over Chandabhoy's mosque. I have been to Badriwahal to see the Mullaji Saheb, the High Priest. I have never seen the other respondents with 1st respondent.

Commissioner's clerk produces annonymous letter and 2 letters by Messrs. Payne and Company.

Mr. Velinkar tenders annonymous letter.

Mr. Acworth and Mr. Talyarkhan object.

Magistrate: I uphold objection.

Messrs. Payne and Co.'s letter. para 3 put in (Ex. E.)

COMPLAINANT ABOUT SPYING.

Cross-examined:—I import hardware and machinery. I am a close friend of the Adamji Peerbhoy family; have been for many years. When Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was made Sheriff, I was a servant of Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy. He gave Sir Adamji an entertainment. I have no business relations with Sir Adamji; I am a great friend of complainant. I have my office in another street, it is quite close to complainant's office. I got a subpoena long ago. I gave no proof of my evidence at any time. I did not go to Messrs. Payne and Company and give a prori. I never made a statement to them. I last saw the Amil Saheb 2 or 3 days ago. I see him every month. I saw him in October many times. I saw him once or twice in November and once or twice in December. Respondent 1 told me respondent 4 had complained to him about the letter I had sent to the Police Commissioner. Before that I found respondent 4 spying on me; I did not complain to the Amil Saheb about the spying; I complained to the Police Commissioner. Respondent 1 is the Head Amil, there are many amils belonging to other mosques. My first complaint was not disposed of by the Amil Saheb so I did not complain to him about his having me watched.

I am a follower of the Mullaji Saheb. Respondent 1 is a respectable man.

Q. Do you believe he would employ badmashes to assault complainant?

Mr. Velinkar objects.

The objection was upheld.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Talyarkhan.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. Desai:—

I have known Respondent 4 since the day I saw him near my office. I used to see him for 5 days. I did not notice him particularly till the 27th October, though I had seen him for 5 days. Respondent 4 had a book in his hand in which he wrote the names of all who came to my office. Many people came to me and I learnt from them about Respondent 4. My customers told me. On the 27th I saw Respondent 4 taking down names. I was watching him from the gallery and he was writing something. I cannot say what. Next day I questioned him and Respondent 4 admitted he was spying under instructions from the Amil Saheb. Respondent 4 considers me a Mudai. I say so because he admitted it.

Re-examined:—Respondent 4 has no business relations with me at all. He has no business with my office.

MR. ABDUL KADER.

Mohomedally Abdul Kader S. A. deposed:—

I hold the title of Khan Saheb conferred on me by Government. I am a merchant and Military Contractor. I pay over Rs. 17,000 a year Income Tax. I know complainant. He and I are equal in position. He is a Shaik. We are all brothers. I know Mr. Shirazuddin Wasi. He trades in the name of Tyre and Company. I know Tyarali Mohomedalli Bandukwalla.

I received information from him. I don't remember the date or month. It was about 2 months ago. Next day I gave the information to Shirazudin Vasi by telephone. I told him a man was acting as a spy near his office. Next day on the same day Respondent 4 was passing by my shop in Nagdevi Street. I called him and asked him "Why are you acting as a spy? I hope you have not entered my name." He told me he had not written my name. Before this I knew him.

A CAR NOTED.

He told me he noted the names and gives information to the Amil Saheb. While we were having this conversation Shirazuddin was passing in his car and Nooruddin Shaik Adam was with him in the car. I called Shirazuddin he came into my shop and Nuruddin remained in the car. Abedin Heptullabhai and Tyebally were in my shop. I told Shirazuddin pointing to Respondent 4 that he was the man who was acting as a spy. He waited for 2 minutes and left. Respondent 4 said he did not know Shirazuddin properly but that he had written the number of his car in his book and showed me his book. All this he did after Shirazuddin left. He showed me the book from a distance. Something was written in pencil the number of Shirazuddin's motor was there. Respondent 4 said he was doing this; "he said." I am acting as a spy. Why? That he knows. Respondent 4 distributes chit invitations. Some trouble is going on in our community so I made a certain inference. I know Respondent 1. I don't know what pay he gets. I am on salaaming terms with respondent 2, that is all He is known as Alibhai Talimwalla (Gymnasium-keeper) and "ustad" (Gymnastic instructor). I know Respondent 3. He keeps a hotel. I know the parsi. I know nothing about Respondent 3 in connection with the Parsi there would not be anything. I have signed a petition to the Police Commissioner. One Kaderbhai Uranwalla of Ahmedabad and a brother-in-law of Abdul Ali Hakimji brought the paper to me and I signed it. After I signed I went to my partner's shop and I saw Respondent 3 taking signatures on that paper. So far as I remember for Shaikali my partner's brother I waited a minute or two. Respondent 3 said in an angry and excited manner that notice should be taken of the Muddais. "Khaber Levi Joiay." ("Notice should be taken") meaning they ought to be properly secured. I waited a minute or two. I don't know what conversation took place between Respondent 3 and Shaik Ali The petition was sent. "Khaber Levi Joiay," must mean they must be assaulted. It depends, however, on the circumstances and degree of feeling with which the words were used. In business circles it might only mean "enquiries should be made." On this occasion it must have been meant "assault." I infer it from the degree of feeling with which the words were used.

Cross-examined:—The Rs. 17,000 was my last income tax return for 1915 to 1916 I have made contract for five years lately. I paid Rs. 17,000 and then made a contract. In 1914-15 I paid Rs. 5,000 income tax. In 1913 and 1914 I paid about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. It is the War which has added to my property. I deal in many kinds of goods. I have many contracts pending at the present time. I have not been struck off the Government list. My name has never been taken off the Government list. I have contracts pending from Government now. (Witness was requested to write down three articles which he is supplying to Government now.) I am a great friend of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy. I take the Mullaji's side.

MR. MUSTAFA KHODABUX.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

Mustafa Khodabux S. A. When examined said:—I am a servant in a bakery. I do not know Mr. Spiers but I was arrested in this matter about five or six months ago. I was fined Rs. 3. After arrest I was taken to Chowpaty Police Station. I was quite drunk. It was 12 midnight. I don't know whether I was released on bail or not. When I came to my senses I was in the chowky. Six or seven Bohra boys had given me drink. I reside at Nall Bazaar and play and jump with them. I had liquor already and four or five of them came and asked me how I was and said "Come along drink liquor." I said "All right, come along." A man from my house came to pay the fine but the boys said "You don't pay, you don't pay" and they paid the fine. Some of the boys are tinsmiths, some make boxes. I go to a hotel for my breakfast so I know Respondents 2, 3, 4. I see all of them there in Chinna Butcher Street. I saw them in the Hotel of Respondent 3. I have never spoken to Respondent 3. After I was fined I went away. After that I do not know. I had no conversation with a police after that. I had once been to the Playhouse corner and sepoys turned me out saying. "Why do you bad characters come here?"

REPORTING AN ASSAULT.

About two months ago I was assaulted and I made a complaint., and the matter was compounded I complained to a stout Saheb at Chowpati. Mr. Spiers is the Saheb. It was a true complaint. I have marks on my head. People from Khetwady assaulted me—four or five Mahomedans and a Hindu. I was asaulted because I had gone to hear the singing. While I was hearing music one man seized my throat and two or three men asaulted me. I was assaulted because I move about in that locality and jest with prostitutes who are in their keeping. Previous to that also I was assaulted and I had complained but as I had no money I did not take out summons. I complained to Mr. Spiers, that time also. When I made my first complaint I was referred to Court for a summons. When I was referred to Court, I told Mr. Spiers I had been assaulted by so many men and that such and such a thing had happened" that is all. I told Mr. Spiers the truth about the assault. I had also spoken to him about gambling. I said I was drunk and six or seven men came and assaulted me and ran away. I tild Mr. Spiers I was assaulted because of the prostitutes. I know my assailants. They were Abdul Rahiman, Mulla Kader, Shanker, Shaiklal and Baboo on the first occasion. I was assaulted by Abdul Rehiman. Kader Shanker and Shaiklal on the second occasion. They are all Mahomedans. Two or three of them have prostitutes. They rob people and carry on this trade. I don't know if they have any other employment. I saw them the whole time there.

Mr. Velinkar requests permission to treat the witness as hostile his present statement is contradicted by the statements to Mr. Spiers which he admits were true.

Mr. Talyerkhan objects.

Magistrate:—I give Mr. Velinkar permission to put questions by way of cross-examination under Section 164 Evidence Act.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Spiers that Usafally Valiji tea shop-keeper, 2nd Naka Doctor Street and Hornby Road had offered you Rs. 200 to assault one of the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy?

A.—No. It was not respondent 3 who made me the offer but another man.

Q.—Did you say so to Mr. Spiers?

A.—Another man told me that Essoofally would pay me Rs. 200 if I did the work, I said I would not do it.

Q.—That was true another man who told you Essoofally would give you the money?

A.—Yes. I know him, he lives at Nalbazar. I don't know his name.

Q.—How did you come to give Essoofally Valliji's name?

A.—I told Mr. Spiers that man told me Essoofally Valliji would give me the money.

Q.—Who is Essoofally Valliji?

A.—I told him there is an Esoofally Valliji at the corner. By Essoofally Valliji Respondent 3 was meant.

Q.—In connection with that, did you make this statement to Mr. Spiers?

A.—I was arrested and Mr. Spiers sent for me and asked me why I had created the disturbance. I said such and such is the story. I was arrested by the police near the Charni Road Station. There is a one-storied house opposite the gate of Charni Road Railway Station.

Q.—You were caught for creating a Disturbance there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who told you to do it?

A.—I was drunk and staggering near the door of the Dharamshala, when four or five sepoys arrested me. The boys took me to Dharamshala. I did not know they would take me there. The boys who gave me the liquor.

Q.—What did they tell you, you had to do there?

A.—The boys took me for a walk and we went round different places and came there. After we came there the boys began to give abuses and the police arrested us. I told Mr. Spiers they had given me drinks and brought me here.

Q.—And what about this Esoofally?

A.—The boys told me that Esoofally would give me Rs. 200. I had gone to a singing girl known as Murly and there I was assaulted over an altercation. I am friendly with the boys still.

Q.—Why, after the assault even?

A.—Yes, because night and day I am coming there, I live there, drink there, sleep there.

Cross-examination was declined by Mr. Acworth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said:—I work in a bakery. When I drink with friends, I go to hear singing. I don't know how the prosecution came to know what I told the Police I was served with the summons at 2 o'clock to-day. The Saheb took me last night towards the chowky and told me I should come at 2 p.m. to-day. He told me gamblers were to be arrested and that a warrant would be given me. That was last night. I was asked to come to-day at 3 p.m. I went at 3 p.m. The police brought me here.

Cross-examination was declined by Mr. B. Desai.

INSPECTOR RECALLED.

William Denham Spiers, recalled, stated the man who made the complaint was Mustafa who had just been examined. He first complained about the assault. His complaint was recorded in the summons book and he was referred to a magistrate. He then made a complaint that some sepoy did not listen to his complaint, and referred him to a magistrate to that that reminds me why the sepoy had said that, I asked for his name again and said: were you in the assault case at the Sanatorium? He said neither yes or no but smiled. I questioned him still further and asked him if he knew anything about the assault. He said "Yes"; he has given a lot of liquor and taken with other Mahomedans and Bohras with them to the Adamji Peerbhoy Sanatorium. He was not arrested. He got away. I asked him "You being a Mahomedan, why did you go out with Bohras to the Sanatorium." He gave me certain information which I recorded in my note book. (Refreshing his memory) he said one Esoofally Valliji a tea shop-keeper who had two shops one at Hornby Road and the other at 2nd Naka Doctor Street had offered Rs. 200 for an assault on any one of the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and that tea shopkeeper Esoofally had paid the fine in Court on the conviction for disorderly behaviour. I don't know Respondent 2. Mustafa was locked up for disorderly behaviour and charged and fined. I remember the last Moharrum. There is always a watch kept at the Adamji Peerbhoy Sanatorium on account of the Mosque. This Moharrum the guard was increased by orders of the Superintendent. On my rounds I have to pass Charni Road. The Sanatorium is just opposite Charni Road.

Cross-examination was declined by Mr. Acworth.

CONTENTS OF THE BOOK.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyerkhan, witness said:—The book from which I refreshed my memory is a notebook in which I record notes. I bought it but it is not private but official. I record any notes I have to take in connection with my work. Just here and there dates are noted when it is important. There is no date to the entry to which I referred to refresh my memory. The entry below it is dated. The entries are not mostly motor car numbers. The entry below is 20th August. I took down the note because of the faction between the two Bohras and in case a further assault occurred it might help me in my enquiries. I heard there was faction in the Bohra Community. My entry does not mention Mustafa's name. The notes are only for my information. It did not occur to me to record the name. There is a Borah in charge of the Sanatorium, there was a Parsi also. They were repeatedly coming to me as if in apprehension of assaults. I cannot say how the prosecution knew Mustafa made the statement to me beyond the fact that I told the abovenamed persons pointing to my note book that I had taken notes and if any disturbance took place I was quite prepared.

(Cross examination was declined by Mr. Desai.)

From the date of Mustafa's assault I can fix the date. I made the entry in my diary as 14th August.

Hearing was postponed to January 19th.

MR. FAKRUDDIN MOTHABHOY.

When the Court met again, Fakruddin Mothabhoy S. A. was examined. He said.—I own a Ginning and Press Factory at Baranpur, Akola and other places. I reside at Baranpur. I know complainant. I am an Honorary Magistrate holding second class powers. I am a Vice President of Beranpur Municipality. I know Respondent 1. I know Allibhoy Ustad Respondent 2. Once I had been to the shop of Respondent 3 in the Fort and I know him too. I don't know Respondent 4. I remember 18th June last. On that day I had been to the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Company. I saw Mr. Essaji Tajbhoy there. He is a merchant. He buys steamers and breaks them. He is always on visiting terms with the Mullaji Saheb. We salam each other. He offered me his chair and sat on another chair. He made a statement.

Mr. Kanuga objected to the statement.

Mr. Velinkar.—I tender the statement as introductory and explanatory of the witness's subsequent conduct.

Magistrate.—I uphold the objection.

In consequence of the statement witness continued, I went to Mr. Dinshaw of Messrs. Payne and Company and made a statement to him about the conversation. He took it down in writing and I signed it. I went to Nomanbhoy Saheb on the 1st day in Ramjan (22nd June 1917) to offer him my salutation. I paid Respondent 1 Rs. 2 and salamed him. I saw Essaji Tajbhoy, Essoffally Bandookwalla, Kambhatwalla, and two others or three. Respondent 1 asked me to sit down and I sat. Essaji Tajbhoy told Respondent 1 to grant permission to kill 5 or 10 men including Adamji's sons. He said till there were six or eight murders the dispute among the Borahs could not be settled. Essaji Tajbhoy mentioned the names of Mombasawalla and Sarafally Mamooji. He said that they were publishing matters in papers and asking for accounts of Chandabhoy's Galla and questioned their right to do this. Respondent 1 said for the present keep quiet. I told Respondent 1 to ask Essaji Tajbhoy to desist from any such thing otherwise it would reflect discredit on the head Mulla and Respondent 1. Respondent

(Continued on page 10.)

HIGH COURT.

SESSIONS COURT.

BITING OFF A POLICEMAN'S NOSE.

ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR.

King Emperor (complainant) v. Dinanath Dhuram (accused).

The accused, a Mahratta by caste, was charged with causing grievous hurt to a Police Havildar named Vithoo Jagoojee by biting off his nose on the 3rd of January last.

Briefly the facts of the case appeared to be as follows:—

The Police Havildar had just returned from Mazagaon where he had gone to make inquiries in connection with some police case. He was asked by Inspector O'Brien to see him at the Maharbandy Police Station at 5 p.m. that day. Accordingly he went to the chawl at about 5-30 p.m. and was speaking to a Pathan cloth merchant who happened to be there. Whilst they were talking the accused was brought there by a police constable as he was wanted in connection with a notice that had to be served upon him under section 27 of the Bombay Police Act. The accused, on seeing the Police Havildar chided him and blamed him as being the cause of all his troubles and for being instrumental in sending him to jail twice. The Police Havildar told the accused that it was not he but that it was the magistrate, who had sent him to jail after having satisfied himself as to the truth of the charges brought against the accused. The accused then asked the Havildar why he had sent for him. The Havildar replied that he knew nothing about it.

HAVILDAR'S NOSE BITTEN OFF.

The accused, however, did not seem to be satisfied with the answer and he rushed upon the Havildar, assaulted him and bit off a portion of his nose. The Pathan cloth merchant intervened and separated the two. The accused was arrested and the Havildar was taken to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries were attended to. The house surgeon was of opinion that the injury would leave a permanent mark of disfigurement on account of the scars and also a portion of the nostril had been bitten off.

The accused denied all knowledge of it and said that on the contrary he had been violently assaulted by the police.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta appeared for the Crown. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AN INGENIOUS CHEAT.

6 YEARS TO OLD OFFENDER.

(Before Justice Kemp.

King-Emperor (complainant) v. Gasper Fernandes (accused).

The accused, Gasper Fernandes, was charged with cheating one Louis Maria by dishonestly inducing her to deliver to him a gold chain and a locket under the following circumstances. Louis Maria was a widow living at Frere Road. About two months ago she was in need of some money and so she went to her daughter and asked her to give her some money. The daughter said that she had not any spare cash then with her, but gave her a gold chain to which was attached a small locket to raise money on it. The mother took the chain and the locket and while she was going along Lamington Road she met the accused. He got into conversation with her and in the course of that conversation she told him her condition and showed him the chain and locket given to her by her daughter. They then walked together for some time when the accused went forward a little and turning round told her that a purse was lying on the road. He then picked it up and suggested that they both should divide its contents. So saying he opened the purse and took out two pieces of paper and two pieces of shining copper. He told her that the two pieces were of gold and were of great value. The accused then had the pieces of paper read out by some two or three persons on the road who said that the documents showed that the two copper pieces were of gold and were of the value of Rs. 200 or so. The accused then took the woman to Mahaluxmi Station and told her to keep the two copper pieces and asked her to keep the chain and locket with him as security. As she had no money she took the copper pieces and gave the accused the chain and locket. The accused made an appointment with her to meet her the next day and left. But he never turned up and the woman getting suspicious got the two pieces tested by a Marwaree, who pronounced them to be copper and not gold. She thereupon informed the police and the accused was subsequently arrested.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the Crown. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and as he was an old offender, he was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ASSUMPTION OF TRADE DESIGNS.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Narotamdas Bhau, a firm, plaintiffs

v.

(1) Bhimji Machha, (2) Tribhowan Bhimji, (3) Amritlal Bhimji, (4) Narotam Arjun and 5) Tulsi Naja, all carrying on business in the name and style of Narotamdas Bhimji, Defendants.

This was a suit seeking to restrain the defendants from carrying on business as jewellers in the name of Narotamdas Bhimji or any other name which may be a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' name, from passing off their business as that of the plaintiffs', from using a stamp with the letters N. B. J. for stamping any articles sold by them, from advertising any of the plaintiffs' designs as their own, from using the letters N. B. in connection with their designs and for damages.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, with Messrs. Bahadurji, Setalvad, Kanga, Desai, Mulla and Munshi, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Davar appeared for defendants 1 to 4.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Moos appeared for the 5th defendant.

The plaintiffs were jewellers, carrying on business in partnership at Sheikh Memon Street in Bombay. It was started by one Narotamdas Bhau in the year 1904. Narotamdas died in the year 1905. After his death his two sons Jamnadas and Parbhudas had continued the business with the surviving partners of Narotamdas. It was alleged that owing to the honesty and enterprise of the plaintiffs their business had acquired a great reputation in Bombay and up-country, their shop having been known for some years as Narotamdas's shop. From the commencement of their business the plaintiffs had started the practice of stamping the articles they sold to their customers N. B. J., if the customers so desired, it being understood that the customers could at any time return the article and get in return the price paid less the making charges. It was usual for other jewellers in the market to similarly stamp their articles. Outside the plaintiffs' shop there had been for some years a signboard with the name "Narotamdas Bhau" in English and Gujarati in the middle and the words "Goldsmith and Jeweller" at either end. The defendants had a family business of silversmiths, carried on in the name of "Naja Kana and Brothers." On the 27th October, 1916, the defendants had opened a jewellers' shop at Sheikh Memon Street, close to the plaintiffs' shop. The defendants' object in opening this shop was, it was alleged, to profit by the great reputation earned by the plaintiffs' shop and to pass off their business as that of the plaintiffs. The name adopted by the defendants for their new shop, was that of Narotamdas Bhimji, which the plaintiffs alleged was a colourable imitation of the name of their business. The defendants had also engraved over their shop, which again the plaintiffs alleged was designedly similar to their own. The name Narotamdas Bhimji adopted by the defendants, was a combination of the names of the 4th and 1st defendants with, it was alleged, the addition of the word "Bhai" to the name of the 4th defendant, who had always been known as Narotam. It was further alleged that the defendants had started selling the articles manufactured by them with the letters N. B. J., similar to the stamp of the plaintiffs. The defendants had also recklessly started advertising their shop, the new stock from an old jeweller. The defendants had in their advertisements copied the designs of a bracelet and a necklace from the plaintiffs' catalogue and had described in the designs so as to lead the public to believe N. B. in the manner they were found on the plaintiffs' designs. The plaintiffs alleged that if the defendants were permitted to carry on their business in the manner described the Bhimji people intending to deal with the plaintiffs' would be misled into dealing with the defendants. Several communications and orders intended for the plaintiffs' shop had been delivered to and executed by the plaintiffs and that the orders had been executed by the defendants. The plaintiffs, therefore, sought to restrain the defendants from carrying on business in their name at Narotamdas Bhimji and prayed for other and consequential reliefs.

THE DEFENCE.

Defendants 1 to 4 denied that the plaintiffs' name had acquired any reputation as and claimed to be known as "Narotamdas" shop and said that it was and had always been known as Narotam Bhau's shop. As to the stamp N. B. J. it was denied that the plaintiffs had been using that stamp from the commencement of their business and the defendants believed that the plaintiffs had adopted the stamp after the opening of the defendants' shop. The 1st defendant had for a long time separated from the other defendants Naja Kana and Naja Kana, and the new shop of Narotamdas Bhimji was in no way connected with the shops of Naja Kana or Naja Kana and Brothers. In the new shop the 1st defendant had his two sons, the 2nd and 3rd defendants, had a tenanna share, while the 4th defendant had a six-anna share in it. The defendants denied that their object in opening their shop was to injure the business as that of the plaintiffs or to profit by the plaintiffs' reputation. They denied that the name adopted by them was a colourable imitation of that of the plaintiffs. They alleged that the signboard put up by them was similar to those usually employed by jewellers. They denied the plaintiffs' allegations as to the stamp, advertisement and designs and orders and communications and messages to the plaintiffs. They alleged that the suit had been filed against them out of enmity arising out of trade rivalry. For ten months they had openly and to the knowledge of the plaintiffs carried on business. Narotamdas Bhimji and during that period of time their new business had acquired considerable reputation in and outside Bombay. They denied, therefore, that plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed.

The 5th defendant denied that he was a partner in the firm of Narotamdas Bhimji. After considerable evidence had been recorded in the suit on both sides, in the course of thirty hearings extending over two months, the parties came to terms. The consent terms provided that the defendants or any one or more of them were not to be interested directly or indirectly in any Goldsmiths' or Jewellers' business carried on in a name of which the word "Narotam" or "Narotamdas" formed a part provided that the 4th defendant was to be at liberty to carry on business by himself in his own name of Narotam Arjun. The defendants were to have two months' time to comply with this provision and they were to be at liberty during that period to carry on their present business. The defendants were not to use the initials N. B. or N. B. J. in connection with articles of jewellery or advertisements. The defendants were to pay two-thirds of the plaintiffs' taxed costs of the suit and neither party was to be at liberty to use directly or indirectly the result of the proceedings in the suit by way of advertisements in the newspapers or in any similar manner. His Lordship passed a decree in the suit in the above-mentioned terms.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji and Motichand and Deodas.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 10

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

315-16—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lok Mahomed Jamal Kajuria.

316-16—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lok Cassum Kajuria.

1289-16—D J Mantri Krishnadas Gordhandas v. Venkatrao Govindji Patil a firm & ors. Leo Rodez, Mulla & Mulla.

1118-17—Little & Co., Webb & Co. a firm v. Khan Saheb Haji Karam Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir & S.

1205-17—Vachha & Co., Messrs Sheonarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Gopikisson Radhakisson, Unwalla P & P.

1227-17—Mulla & Mulla, Dharsey Khetsey v. Dada Noor Mahomed & ors.

1228-17—Mulla & Mulla, Dharsey Khetsey v. Habib Rahimtolla & ors, Purnanand & Co.

1320-17—Wadia G & Co., Langley Billimoria & Co. a firm v. G. R. M Narayen Reddy & Co. a firm.

1358-17—Crawford B & Co., The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. P M Fakermahomed.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathradas Gokalsey v. H Bernstein.

1401-17—Tyabji D & Co., Lalji Shamji v. Multani Polumal Parmanand.

1411-17—Pocha & Co., Janmahomed Lalmahomed v. Khoja Haji Khan Mahomed Lalmahomed.

16-18—Mehta D & L. Bhat Gordhandas Kallianji v. Messrs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas & Co. a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

S C Cr 806-2023-16—S A Tyabji Nanchand Khimchand and anr v. Joharmall Sarupchand and ors. Captain and Pandya.

162-17—Ardeshir W and Co R W Sethna and anr v. The Secretary of State for India in Council E F. Nicholson.

202-17—Mudi K and Ch Magiji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan Purnanand and Co.

767-17—Morwanji K and Co Ganpat Balkrishna Mahimkar and anr v. Narayen Ramji and ors.

890-17—Rustomji and Gimwalla Bai Mangulabai Widow v. Bai Sakeb Jayaram Jamsetjee Money and anr W J Martin.

958-17 Saron and W. Wolfan John Bassett and anr v. Frederick Arthur Smyth Fisher and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 16.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1251-17—Payne & Co., H J Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Bridgebaud Vassaji a firm, Captain & V.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

431-17—Sirkar and D. Messrs. Jamshedji H Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Dhiraji Navalmal, N C Dalal, Part Heard.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1290-17—Ard H D & Co., Sulleman Haji Jooma v. Bhogilal Lalubhai. Part Heard. 15-1-18.

1285-17—Mulji G & Tha, Nathmal Gambhirmal a firm v. Sitaram Jiwanji. Part Heard. 15-1-18.

1316-17—Bhaishanker K and G Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm v. Noor Mahomed Haji Gunny and ors. Merwanji Kand Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE

1068-17—Hiralal and Co Panchandra Jaggonnath v. The G I P Railway Co Little and Co as per con ch ord 2-12-17.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Oscar Anand a firm v. Gopi Kisson Madon Gopal Khanal L and M. Issues section 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peters William Monie Mual Commr. v. The Revd Robert Scott Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Danji Little and Co.

984-17—Mulla and M Fatmabai Widow v. Ebrahim Mahomed Captain and V. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Ziaoshanandas and Co a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji B and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co Beramji Nowroji Gamadiya v. Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford Band Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Bahmathai Widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v. Ghelbhbai Dayaram and ors Tyabji D and Co.

1255-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v. The Same Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM,

P P No. 23-17—In Person, Maniram Poonjaji v. Jamnadas Bhagwandas, Mulji & Tha.

BOMBAY RACING.

10TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED ON MONDAY.

(To be run on Saturday.)

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse, 5 years.

Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, 6 years.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi, 5 years.

Mrs. Walen's ch e g One, 5 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 6 years.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder, 6 years.

Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 5 years.

Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.

Messrs. Heath and R. D. Sethna's br e g Brendan, 5 years.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Kiltoi, aged.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Royal Ambition, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Politian, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, aged.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance, 1¼ miles.

Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful, 4 years.

Mr. Heman's br ch h Sarfaraz, 4 years.

Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 5 years.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Waveleť's Dupe, aged.

Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, 6 years.

Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e g Our Day, aged.

Mr. Armoury's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.

Mr. Heman's b ch h Bally Apple, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Decorum, 5 years.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m M'Dame, 5 years.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 5 years.

Mr. Summer's b e m Flotelle, 4 years.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.

Mr. Hammond's br e h Kenilworth, 5 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.

Mr. Downes' ch e g Tollendal, aged.

Mr. P. A. Stewart's ch e g Cheriton, 6 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e m Merry Mabel, 5 years.

Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 years.

Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Weyhill, 6 years.

Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.

Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e h Dolphinton, 5 years.

Mr. J. Murphy's b e g Dollet, 6 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, aged.

Mr. Summer's b e m Vital, 6 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, aged.

Messrs. Swan Hilliard's ch e g St. Vagrant, aged.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 6 years.

Mrs. Ainsworth's ch e m Little Nan, 4 years.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 4 years.

Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.

Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 5 years.

Mr. Downes' ch e g Athlete, aged.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 years.

Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 years.

Mr. Heath's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, aged.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali, 5 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.

Mr. Summer's b e h Sun Umbrella, 6 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, 6 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow 13-3, aged.

Mr. Bennett's ch a h Outfit 12-3, 3 years.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan 6 years.

Mr. Mahomed Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee 4 years.

Messrs. A. K. Dukagel and E. Thumla's g a h Rajputana 13-2 aged.

Mr. Amar's ch a h Aurangazeeb 5 years.

Mr. Vanjee Moosajee's ch a h Adil 13-2, 5 years.

Mr. M. A. Mahomed's g a h Akbar 4 years.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2, 6 years.

Mr. Mowlai Haji Ali's b a h Financier 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. Mowlai Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran aged.

Mr. Mowlai Haji Ali's g a h Britannia 14-0 4 years.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassan 6 years.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0 aged.

Mr. Jowaik Esmail's b a h Ajmer aged.

Mr. A. E. Dakeel's ch a h Equator 14-0 aged.

Messrs. A. E. Dakeel and D. S. Mehta's g a h Shabash 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Arnold's b a h Salim 13-3 6 years.

Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.

Mr. Noble's g a h Hudban aged.

Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon 4 years.

Mr. Yussufbhoy Moosa's ch a h Elysia 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon's g a h Raven 4 years.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2, aged.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi 13-3, aged.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's g a h Mid Air 13-2, 3 years.

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora 14-0 5 years.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Full House aged.

Mr. Hammond's g a h Devildom 5 years.

Mr. Sayood Daya's ch a h Contest 14-0 5 years.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory aged.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning 13-2, aged.

Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking 13-2, aged.

Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's b a h Investor 3 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Muckdunia 3 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3, aged.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut 13-2, 5 years.

Mr. George's g a h Bhookhri 13-3, aged.

Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshier's bl a h Bayonet 14-0 5 years.

Mr. Arnold's ch a h Fawakal 14-0 aged.

Mr. Yussufbhoy Moosa's ch a h Tainoor, 4 years.

Mr. Holme's g a h Royal Standard, 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, aged.

Major Sir G. Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow, aged.

Mr. Downe's b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3, aged.

Mr. Hasan Kathoon's b a h Tasmania, 3 years.

Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.

Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard, 14-0, aged.

Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Collector, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Molsel, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Oxford, aged.

Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Ikbal, 4 years.

Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.

Mr. E. Jone's g a h Boxer, 14-0, aged.

Mr. M. Abraham's ch a h Brave Boy, 13-3, aged.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3 aged.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Rose Hill, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's ch a h Resold, 13-4, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's ch a h Rage, 13-3, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass's ch a h Competition, 13-3, 3 years.

Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator, 14-0, aged.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Mid Day, 14-0, 6 years.

Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Reformer, 13-3, 4 years.

Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 14-0, 3 years.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, aged.

Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Safi, 13-2, aged.

Mr. Albert's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific, 5 years.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3, 4 years.

Mr. K. Bhaurao's b a h Dolphin, aged.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut, 14-0, 4 years.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 4 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.

Mr. A. Hope's b e m Drill Mistress, aged.

Messrs. J. Merven and Capt. Bouvet's b e m Mousme, 4 years.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br e g Andoversford, 6 years.

Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Taxi Girl, 6 years.

Mr. Armoury's b e m Pink Flannel, 4 years.

Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e g Hoppner, aged.

Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 4 years.

Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.

Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 5 years.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 4 years.

Mr. T. Gordhandas's b e m Madrina, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Fine Trout, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b e m Symptoms, 14-1, 5 years.

Mr. Summer's b e m Flotelle, 4 years.

Mr. Summer's b e m Torsen, 4 years.

Mr. W. S. Clarke's b e g Penny Pie, 6 years.

Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 5 years.

Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 5 years.

Mr. Pitt's ch e m Cauldron, 5 years.

Bombay, 28th January, 1918.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED

Captain R I M Ferrie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A G Sutton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H Walsh, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R S S Brown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Cowan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C Davies, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B T Duckworth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain R P Hewetson, Field Artillery.
Captain E E Jenkins, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut W Kennedy, Liverpools.
Major W J King, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L Lambe, Service Corps.
Lieut G C Ransome, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Ross, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W Saggers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Skinner, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A G Sonnenthal, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H R Waugh, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T D Wheeler, Northamptons.
Lt-Col W E Wingfield, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E S Davenport, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R J G Stewart, Flying Corps.

PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T Hawkins, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G F Stearn, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut F W Gade, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut L Goldstein, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P S Gurney, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C R Hill, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut M M Holden, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Hunter, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain D B King, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Lee, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A Mackenzie, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G N Phillips, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Poulter, Suffolks.
Lieut H Schofield, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C D Taylor, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A G E Taylor, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut L W Timmis, Flying Corps.
Lieut H J Watt, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Woods, Garrison Artillery.

KILLED.

Captain W H Bloor, Field Artillery.
Lieut W E Else, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A W Henderson, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Read, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C W Roberts, Devons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J S Macaulay, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F D Aitken, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A L Dyer, East Lancashires.
Lieut A J Howells, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Kirk, Sherwoods.
Captain R B Ledward, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A T McCullagh, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut S Maxwells, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut T P Porter, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H R M Ronaldson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P K Slater, East Lancashires.
Lieut J J Smailham, Northumberlands.
Captain E J Taylor, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Tennant, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A D Thornhill, Flying Corps.
Lieut S G Turner, Manchesters.
Lieut D Vyle, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut D O'Toole, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain J L Whalley, Essex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A Butt, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut K P Ewart, Flying Corps.
Captain H Hewett, Berkshires.
Captain E E Pool, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R E Robb, Flying Corps.
Captain F H B Selous, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A N Westlake, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A P Wynne, Yorkshire L. I.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut H E A Payne, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut G D Dowty, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W Garrow, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G E B McIndoe, Highland L.I.
Second-Lieut J A M Robertson, Flying Corps

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C S Reed, Flying Corps should read Read.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Barber, Yorkshires.
Major W C K Birch, Yorkshires.
Lieut R B Cameron, Flying Corps.
Capt B C Canon, Yorkshires
Capt H Dean, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A C English, Londons.
Second-Lieut R Y Garbett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F S Goddard, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Hennell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H L Holliday, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut D R Raggett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G P Smith, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Symon, Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A V Clark, Bedfords.
Capt W J Johnstone, Londons.
Lieut H W M Weeks, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W H Rose, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W L Bridman, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED.

Capt S G Scott, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Capt H Allen, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W C Butcher, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F G Carter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H O Clark, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Cookson, East Lancs.
Lieut J S Curtis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E Dale, Labour Corps.
Capt N Devonald, Garrison Artillery.
Major T Goodland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Grossberg, Flying Corps.
Capt W Hill, Rifle Corps.
Major J W L S Hobart, North Staffords.
Capt A G Hughes, Shropshires.
Lieut R Jewitt, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut E L Leader, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G V Lidbury, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Morgan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Mordley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F Norris, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A S Ogden, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J C Pratt, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt F Proctor, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F T Purcell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Richards, Field Artillery.
Capt W C Shearer, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut C F Stilwell, South Lancs.
Lieut A V Surtees, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H H Davies, South Wales Borderers.

MISSING.

Major C F Cattley, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Capt C N Barlow, Rifle Corps.
Capt V Dupree, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut N N Hart, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S S Irwin, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel C P James, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut J H Kinahan, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F W Lanham, East Surreys.
Capt G A D McArthur, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W B Macgeorge, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T P Morgan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L G Nixon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Reader, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Sclanders, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A E Smith, Tank Corps.
Capt F Vans Agnew, Tank Corps.
Capt F M Walter, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J P Wetenhall, Tank Corps.
Major H Whittingham, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Willis, Rifle Corps.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Community as a whole acknowledges the Mullaji Saheb. It would not surprise me to know that Akbaralli told the Police he knew nothing, for Turaballi told me that very day not to cite him as a witness, as he had to live amongst the people and would be molested. I have been excommunicated. That was about two or two and a half years ago.

To Court:—At that time I did not consider the omission to state the fact that I had seen Respondents 2 and 3 inciting the crowd myself a serious omission. I had given all the details as they happened to the Pleader. He took a long time to draft it. There was no time to consider the details as it was presented at 5 p.m. by Mr. Bhawe. The hearing was adjourned to 31st at 3-30 p.m.

DISPUTE IN BORAH COMMUNITY.

(Continued from page 9.)

I said "You do not know everything, so you need not interefere." I told Respondent I that Essaji had said in an angry tone that 50 boys were ready and if orders were given he would have the work carried out. I told him that was a very bad thing and he should be stopped. Respondent I said that Adamji's sons were asking for accounts of Chandabhoy's Galla that they were thieves and had no right to do it. I said if they were thieves and we were "Sowkars" honest people. If they asked for accounts we must throw the account on their face. We should not fight for trifles. Respondent asked me not to speak so I salamed him and left. Every time I come to Bombay I go and see Respondent I. I went to him on the 7th instant. I am a remote uncle of the present high priest of the head Mulla. I know Hassanaly Abdulally Gulzarwalla. He made a statement to me at Berampur. I don't remember any other conversation in regard to this incident with Respondent 1.

RASH COUNSEL.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth witness said:—Resopndent I said for the present keep quiet if he had said "Go ahead to it." They would have killed the man. Respondent I is the respectable man he is not the second man to the Mullaji Saheb. There are others who take the 2nd and 3rd place. He is the person in charge in Bombay. When the Mullaji Saheb is in Bombay he takes his place. He is an old man about 70 years of age. He may be under 70. He keeps good health. I have been ex-communicated myself. It is because I am Secretary of a Society which opens a High School for Borahs at Baranpur. I have not taken sides against the Mullaji Saheb. It is with his permission the school was opened. We teach religious subjects English and Arabic. I understand Essaji Tajbhoy wanted to have five or six men killed. If the Amil Saheb gave orders the public would do the work. It depends upon the Amil Saheb whether to give the order or not. I would not have approved of the murder of five or six men if the Amil Saheb had ordered it. The Amil Saheb did not give any orders in my presence. He said for the present keep quiet. Because I was there he hesitated to give an order either way that is what I inferred. I thought God knows what orders he will issue after I go.

Mr. Acworth.—I ask this to discredit the witness because if that was his opinion his subsequent conduct is important. Our case is the whole of this untrue.

I was afraid he would issue some orders because if he had wanted them to desist he would have said so in my presence. I did not go and tell the Police. There was a possibility of this crime. I went to Adamji Peerbhoy's factory the same evening and told them such and such a plan had been made out for them. I told all his sons. Complainant and Mombasawalla (meaning A. M. Jeevanji) were also there. It was 22

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JOINT BOARD SCHEME

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR AS CHAIRMAN.

The annual meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday night in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. C. H. Setalvad presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 26th of January as a graduation day the degrees of L. M. & S., B.Ag., B.Com., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., and M.A. were conferred on the successful candidates before further business was taken up.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye and seconded by Professor G. C. Bhate, Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur was re-elected Registrar of the University for a further period of two years.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Board of Accounts:—Messrs. D. G. Padhye, K. S. Aiyar and V. P. Vaidya.

The next item on the agenda was the election of the Chairman and four members of the Joint Board to be constituted for the School Leaving Examination. Government had appointed the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Mr. F. W. Marrs and the Rev. A. Goodier as their representatives on the Board, under the regulations of the Joint Board Scheme.

Prof. H. G. Limaye proposed and Prof. G. C. Bhate seconded that Mr. C. H. Setalvad should be elected Chairman of the Board.

A GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

Mr. K. Natarajan said he was of the opinion that the Vice-Chancellor for the time being should be the Chairman of the Board.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said if the Vice-Chancellor were appointed Chairman, then the whole spirit of the compromise fell to the ground, and Government would have a majority, which was a thing not contemplated.

Sir Stanley Reed said the Vice-Chancellor should be the Chairman, as the head of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor said they could only propose a chairman by name under the rules, and if necessary they could arrange that the Vice-Chancellor for the time being should be the Chairman.

Prof. Limaye said the Vice-Chancellor had a lot of work to do and this would entail additional burden on him. He had proposed Mr. Setalvad's name as he was instrumental in carrying the whole negotiations to a successful end. As a very special case he had proposed his name. He would never agree to the Vice-Chancellor as such being the Chairman.

The motion was then passed.

The following gentlemen who were proposed, got the votes marked against them:—

(1)	Sir Narayan Chandavarker	31
(2)	The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye	40
(3)	Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan	25
(4)	Dr. Harold H. Mann	37
(5)	Principal A. M. Masani	35
(6)	Mr. H. J. Bhabha	14
(7)	Principal A. L. Covernton	18
(8)	Prof. P. A. Wadia	21

Messrs. J. D. Bharda, H. G. Limaye, A. B. Dhruva and K. S. Aiyar withdrew their names, as they did not wish to be elected. Principal Paranjpye, Sir Narayan Chandavarker, Principal A. M. Masani and Dr. Harold H. Mann were declared duly elected.

RULES OF EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor then moved:—

That, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate, with effect from April, 1918, the following Regulation be *substituted for* Regulation 33 in Medicine (page 148 of the current University Calendar):—

"33. To pass the Examination the candidate must obtain 33 per cent. of the full marks *separately* in the written and in the practical examination in each subject. Should a candidate, however, fail to obtain the prescribed minimum under not more than one head of passing, he shall be declared to have passed the Examination if, on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtains at least 40 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 66 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class."

There could be no difference of opinion, he said, that students should get a higher percentage of marks in scientific subjects.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded and the proposition was passed.

Consideration was next given to a representation signed by the students of the first and second year students of the College of Engineering, Poona, requesting that their written (together with practical) examination should be held in Poona, as they were put to a great deal of expense and worry by the present practice of holding it in Bombay only.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos therefore moved:—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, in each of the Regulations 33, 43, 63 and 83 (pages 186, 196, 205 and 209, respectively, of the current University Calendar) after the word "Bombay" *add* the words "or such other place as the Syndicate may appoint."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded and the recommendation was adopted.

Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar moved:—

That, as recommended by the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and the Syndicate, Ardha-Magadhi be *added* to the list of Second Languages recognized by the University for the Examination in Arts, subject to the condition that every candidate taking up this language at the Matriculation Examination shall produce a certificate from the Head Master of his School of having passed the sixth standard in Sanskrit.

At the present day the Magadhi was represented by the Bengalis, said Sir Ramkrishna, and was the parent of our Marathi at the same time. By this means *Prakrit* language will come into its own.

Dr. Gune seconded.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye moved the following amendment:—

Omit the words "the Examination in Arts . . . to the end" and *substitute* the following: "examinations after the Matriculation examination or its equivalent, provided that a candidate taking this language at any examination has passed in Sanskrit at any preceding examination conducted or recognized by this University."

Mr. D. G. Padhye seconded.

Sir Ramkrishna accepted the amendment, and the proposition was carried with the amendment.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday, the 11th February.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

"HINDU GODS."

On Wednesday, the Hon. Sir Stanley Batchelor, officiating Chief Justice of Bombay, presided at a lecture delivered in French by the Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, on the Hindu Gods, before a distinguished gathering of about one hundred hearers. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, and Mrs Curtis, Sir John Heaton, Lady Batchelor, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Kindersley and Brayne, Professors Wilkinson and Nelson Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. Nott, Generals Knight and St. John were unavoidably absent.

The lecturer, who spoke for forty minutes without the help of any notes, first indicated the main differences between Hinduism and Christianity. He then proceeded to tell a series of mythological stories illustrating the pictures which were displayed before the audience. Among them was the story of King Dhruva.

The lecturer finished his address by asking his audience not to belittle Hinduism. It was by far the most ancient of existing religions. It was also the religion which had least persecuted its religious opponents.

Sir Stanley Batchelor, who spoke also in admirable French, said that he had gladly consented to preside at the lecture at the request of his old friend, Mr. Kincaid, and of the Salle Francaise; he felt too that it was a call from fair, glorious and suffering France herself, to whom the world owed so much. Any one who wished to know what mankind would think to-morrow must read what France thought to-day; the clear and precise French language helped those who learnt it to reason with clearness and precision. The Salle Francaise upheld the pure French tradition and deserved the support of all; Mr. Kincaid had given them a scholarly, witty and sympathetic account of many legends, belonging to a religion and a race of people, about which the lecturer's knowledge was second to none in depth and accuracy.

Finally Prof. Louis Peitier offered the chairman the warm appreciation of the Salle Francaise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For there months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable or any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

to order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 27th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.903 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.9 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	67.4 "
Dew Point	63.6 "
Resistive humidity of Air	0.651 M
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.2 M
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3 M
Minimum do.	65.5 M
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	159 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	28	m	0	9	28 10	28	m	6	16	17 15
			0	6a	28 7			5	58a	16 5
Tues	29	m	0	37	28 9	29	m	6	44	17 1
			0	30a	28 7			6	26a	16 17
Wed	30	m	1	x	28 5	30	m	7	12	17 8
			1	10a	26 5			6	52a	17 7
Thur.	31	m	1	25	28 0	31	m	7	40	17 4
	Feb		1	40a	28 2	Feb.		7	19a	18 7
Fri	1	m	1	48	27 6	1	m	8	8	17 0
			2	12a	25 8			7	48a	18 11
Sat.	2	m	2	12	26 11	2	m	8	40	18 0
			2	48a	26 2			8	16a	19 10
Sun.	3	m	2	58	26 4	3	m	9	15	18 3
			3	34a	24 7			8	53a	10 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset
M	28 (Monday)	M 7h. 15m	M 6h. 29m.
T	29 (Tuesday)	T 7h 14m	T 6h. 30m.
W	30 (Wednesday)	W 7h. 14m	W 6h. 30m.
Th	31 (Thursday	Th 7h 14m	Th 6h. 31m
Feb.	1 (Friday)	F 7h. 13m	F 6h. 32m.
M	2 (Saturday)	S 7h. 13m	S 6h. 32m.
M	3 (Sunday)	S 7h. 13m	S 6h 33m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918.	4	1	22.0 p m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.0 p m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.0 p m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 28th January, 1918, was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .018 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is below normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is below normal in south Rajputana; night temperature is lower than usual over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded in the south. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Night temperature is below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and day temperature are in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and practically clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Poona and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry generally.

A few falls of rain are likely in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 28th of January 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Rainfall. Single day. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat (27th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th Jan.)	77.3	64.3	74	0.16	0.16 — 1.77
PUNJAB—					
Multan	72.4	41.0	63	..	0.06 — 0.60
Rawalpindi	63.1	30.2	67	..	4.50 + 1.01
Lahore	67.8	36.6	76	..	0.15 — 1.27
Hissar	68.4	34.6	66	..	0.49 ..
Ambala	66.9	40.3	55	..	1.14 — .25
Delhi	66.4	45.0	50	..	0.53 — 0.94
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	67.5	43.5	46	..	1.00 + 0.10
Mainpuri	68.2	42.6	64	..	0.32 — 0.69
Jhansi	71.8	43.0	94	..	0.09 — 0.92
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Allahabad	70.0	43.9	53	..	0.59 — 0.95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	74.3	38.4	47	..	0.02 — 0.46
Karachi	70.8	51.4	57	..	0 — 0.71
Ajmer	67.0	42.0	77	..	0.25 — 0.56
Jaipore	70.9	48.1	32	..	0.23 — 0.59
Kotah	72.4	47.0	58	..	0 — 0.53
Mount Abu	61.5	46.4	32	..	0.12 — 0.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	75.8	44.7	61	..	0 — 0.19
Dwarka	77.4	56.6	65	..	0 — 0.10
Veraval	85.1	54.8	70	..	0 — 0.41
Rajkot	79.4	49.2	57	..	0 — 0.24
Bhavnagar Para	80.8	51.4	70	..	0 — 0.32
Surat	87.5	59.3	48	..	0 — 0.23
Ahmedabad	82.4	50.8	29	..	0 — 0.21
Deesa	81.8	49.0	29	..	0 — 0.28
Neemuch	72.9	48.0	44	..	0 — 0.53
Indore	77.1	50.6	44	..	0 — 0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	71.8	46.9	57	..	0.90 — 0.50
Saugor	71.2	48.0	38	..	0 — 1.50
Hoshangabad	79.7	51.4	45	..	0 — 1.21
Khandwa	82.8	56.7	35	..	0.04 — 0.90
Akola	86.2	63.5	50	..	0.13 — 1.32
Amraoti	83.8	61.5	36	..	0.02 — 1.39
Nagpur	81.6	57.8	58	..	0.6 — 1.42
Chanda	85.1	57.6	73	..	0.07 — 1.21
Raipur	77.6	54.9	66	..	0.95 + 0.08
KONKAN—					
Bombay	81.3	69.7	74	..	0 — 0.54
Ratnagiri	94.5	71.1	74	..	0.99 + 0.32
Marmugao	86.9	72.2	72	..	5.95 + 4.78
Karwar	89.3	68.8	77	..	1.10 — 0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	85.7	55.9	53	..	1.40 + 0.62
Ahmednagar	85.3	52.0	49	..	3.00 + 1.52
Poona	87.1	61.7	54	..	3.87 + 2.80
Sholapur	87.8	62.7	54	..	0.65 — 0.89
Bijapur	85.4	58.4	69	..	1.11 — 0.09
Belgaum	82.3	59.7	63	..	5.66 + 3.75
Aurangabad	86.1	57.3	58	..	0.88 — 0.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.4	61.8	68	..	0.14 — 0.69
Hyderabad	81.6	62.2	74	..	2.29 + 1.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore	90.2	69.6	45	..	2.41 — 0.04
Calicut	88.4	71.8	73	..	7.27 + 1.09
Cochin	88.5	6.7	64	..	15.3 + 6.82
Colombo	84.2	68.6	82	..	19.58 — 1.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipetam	82.4	68.0	90	..	12.19 + 5.97
Bellary	85.	61.7	72	..	2.72 + 0.53
Cuddapah	88.6	65.0	81	..	5.44 + 0.81
Madras	84.1	68.0	93	..	20.14 + 0.80
Bangalore	78.3	56.6	89	..	2.41 — 1.17
Coimbatore	81.4	61.3	87	..	7.12 + 2.21
Trichinopoly	86.1	66.4	84	..	7.61 — 0.53
Negapatam	82.5	75.7	72	..	36.91 + 8.55

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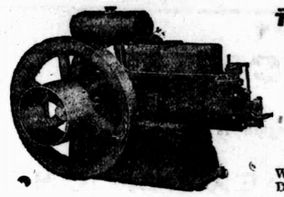

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